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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st Sept.
* ORIENTAL	6594	F. N. Tillard	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	12th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	6594	F. N. Tillard	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. PITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th September, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,026	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,508	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIA	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,055	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 697-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLT TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO [illegible]NANG, [illegible]OHAMA. [illegible] sail on or about [illegible]t. 1901. [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible]rest.

[illegible]A

[illegible] PASSAGES.

[illegible]M & Co., BOMBAY.

[illegible]NDLAY & Co., [illegible]ALCUTTA.

[illegible] AND AGENTS.

[illegible]ut charge, and on [illegible] carefully selected. [illegible]INENTAL RAIL-

[illegible]ISSIONARIES

[illegible]O vid JAPAN [illegible] Pacific, Occi- [illegible] Routes. [illegible], &c., and of [illegible]n Applica-

[illegible] Insurance

[illegible]RAFTS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOABAY AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 25th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 27th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

URLANA.....5,253 tons..... To sail about 22nd September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Schaefe	30th September.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIN MARU," Captain F. L. PYNE, 3,854 tons, will sail for CHINA and JAPAN, on 28th instant,

[illegible] freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

[illegible]mpart Row, Bombay, 18th September, 1901.

[illegible]BOUR FERRY SERVICE.

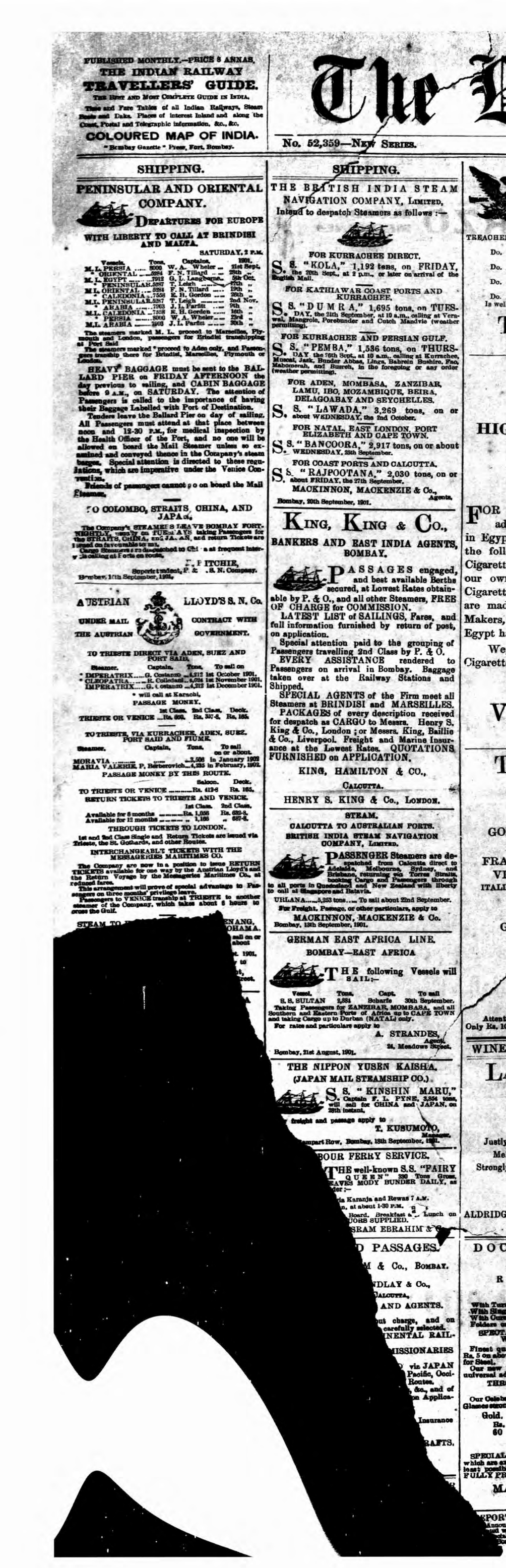
[illegible]THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, [illegible]EAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as [illegible]der :-

[illegible]ia Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.

[illegible]n, at about 1-30 P.M.

[illegible] Board. Breakfast a[illegible] Lunch on [illegible]UORS SUPPLIED.

[illegible]SRAM EBRAHIM & [illegible]



WHISKIES.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Imported from the Best Distilleries, and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality ..... per doz.	24	0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky ..... " Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32	8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky ..... " A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	26	0
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ..... " This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	26	0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY ..... ,,	25	0

Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.

FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.

VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.

ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.

URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)

BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.

BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.

CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.

CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.

SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Temple Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cuze	50	24	16
Foldare or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Mowllete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay, Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

[illegible]EPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible]Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., [illegible]nd with neatness and promptitude and at lowest [illegible]ntal terms for large contracts. Apply to the [illegible]Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
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The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
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The lot for Rs. 15 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms (Bleeder especially) by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3 Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to :—MANAGER, V. C. Worst Hospital, Bombay.

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction,	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition,
High Power.		Portability
Large Field.		Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAH[illegible]

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN E[illegible]

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPR[illegible]

Brand is the latest addition to our List. T[illegible]

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR[illegible]

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" E[illegible]

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at a[illegible]

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M[illegible]WELL &[illegible]

MADRAS AND LON[illegible]

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1900-1901.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

SATURDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,

Under the Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

Conductor ..... MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Accompanists ..... MR. F. W. BICKEL and MR. SEYMOUR DOVE.

PROGRAMME.

1 { Chorus ..... "Awake" ..... Sterndale Bennett. From "The May Queen"
Part Song ..... "The Potter" ..... Gaul.
2 Cornet Solo ..... "Hush not O Sorrow" ..... Lord Henry Somerset MR. A. RHENIUS.
3 Song ..... "Good-night, beloved" ..... Balfe. MR. T. HEWSON.
4 { Solo and Chorus ... "With a laugh as we go round" from "The May Queen" ..... Sterndale Bennett. SOLO, MISS PROCTER.
Part Song ..... "Sleep, darling sleep" ..... Smart.
5 Song ..... "Awake" ..... Pelissier. MRS. TULLOCH.
6 Song ..... "The Two Grenadiers" ..... Roissiger. The Hon. MR. BASIL SCOTT.
7 { Quintette ..... "Flora gave me fairest flowers" ..... Wilbye. MRS. W. ROBINSON, MISS SAVAGE, MRS. STANLEY SMITH, MR. D. B. BINNING, AND MR. W. WAITE.
Part Song ..... "Come, tuneful friends" ..... Lloyd.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

"Erard Concert Grand Pianoforte" is kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Reserved Seats ..... Re. 3.
Unreserved Seats ..... " 2 and Re 1.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 30th September next, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following busines... 1st.—To ... adopt the Directors' Report and audited ... of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901. 2... rectors in place of those whose term has ...ble to be re-elected. ...tors for the ensuing year and fix their ...

... & CO., Managing Agents, ...inning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld. ...er, 1901.

...CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

... the purchase of a quantity of ...ANTLINGS (cuttings) well seasoned, ... from 4 inch to 1½ inch, will be received ...Factory, Colaba, on the 1st October 1901. ... seen during the working hours of the ... information obtained from the under... ... can be obtained on payment of Annas ...ral of Ordnance in India, Simla, to whom ...mitted, does not bind himself to accept ...der. ...TH, Major, R.A., ...riage Factory, Bombay. ...mbay, 18th September, ...

...S COMPANY,

...en that the ...RAL MEETING of ... will be held at the ...2, Dean Lane, Fort, ...ber, 1901, at 3 P. M., ... Audited Accounts ... those who retire ... year and to fix ...

...Poona,

...

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL. TELEPHONE No. 986.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 seizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24, Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Sombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, 9½ Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

REMEMBER we do not behave in large Profits, but are satisfied by selling Makers Goods at a buying commission. Compare Prices? at SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS recently taken of interiors and exteriors of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Y. W. C. Association and Municipal building, also of the Presidency Match, can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.—Our PORT at Rs. 15 per dozen is well worth a TRIAL. It is a sound honest PORT and equal in quality to WINES sold at Rs. 30 per dozen.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References given and required. Address "G, M.," care of this paper.

CINEMATOGRAPH, complete with 10 films, Lime light, screen, &c., ready to exhibit. Price reduced to Rs. 700 only. F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC RINGS—Marvellous cure for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Gout, Weakness, Diarrhœa, &c. by putting it only in the finger of left hand. Price Re. 1 each dozen Rs. 10. Purchaser of a dozen will get one Ry. Reg. watch and chain free, guaranteed for 2 years.—NEWTON & Co., 64-2 Bowbazar St. Calcutta. Testimonial—highest and any number.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 24 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, &c., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FR... FOOD, ... unrivall... quality, at Rs. 4-12 per cwt. and Rs. ... order will prove its recommendation. ... AM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 (half-yearly Rs. 6) Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Istonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Samoos. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Frobisher Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" thus, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Cost of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th September, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "		...	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "		...	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "		...	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "		...	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "		...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "		...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "		...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Bresses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE
6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta, Delhi,
Lahore, Bombay,
Amritsar, Madras,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

...on the Head... and on the principal Cities of ... Remittances may be made ...

...kes the purchase and sale of ...dies, Stocks, and Shares, and ...fe custody realising Interest and ...

...ASH CREDITS granted on approv...

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

...K OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED, BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS for Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS ... JAPAN ... the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food; ZAROKA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation.—Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15. Dorset Street, London, E.C.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S

No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC. The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

15% CARBOLIC POWDER. A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.

Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For CONSTIPATION.

Professor D. LAMBL, of Warsaw, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes—"Hunyadi János Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general ... proved specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, ven... and congestion, hæmorrhoids and obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE :—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with ... of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of th... ANDREAS SAXLEH... the Medallion, on the Re... of the Label.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest...

JOSEPH GILLOT...

Of Highest Quality, and Having ... Greatest Durability are Therefor... CHEAPEST.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHI...

TWO "GRAND ...

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & ...

BISCUIT MAKERS, READING

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PA... Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—"... ... Exhibition has been enhanced by the following ... "This Firm has not ceased ... excellence of its ...

BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND BAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Are rece... for shorter ... application. Credits ... tion of Bi... Drafts ... in Europ...

47.

Digitized by ... financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

By order of the Port Officer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the foreshore of the Nepean Sea Face, at the sole risk of the owners in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V, Act VII of 1878.

20 logs, and several other pieces of woods.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Mess President 25th Bombay Rifles, 7 salt spoons, 1 silver plated flower stand, 2 candelabras, 2 cruet stands, 8 silver plated meat covers, 2 muffers, 6 silver plated entree dishes, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

Upstrong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, goes in harness.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardaseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd, MONDAY, the 23rd, TUESDAY, the 24th and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Sorcom's bungalow "San Soni" Victoria Road, Byculla, (where the kit has been removed for sale from "Lowjee Castle"), the valuable and handsome open carved and real gold gilt black wood and teakwood and anglish mahogany household, furniture, best pictures by "Elkington," rich glassware of the monogram of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadia, crockeryware, one sweet toned mahogany semi grand piano, by "Bluthner" 6, 2, 10, 12, and 15 lights glass chandeliers by "Neal," 4, 2, and 3 lights wall shades, 2 and 5 lights best plated table candelabras by "Atkinson," large McCabe and English clocks, two large iron safes by Chubbs and Son, large pier glasses, German silver tables and chairs, oil-paintings and oleographs, very old China vases and ornaments, brass and German silver candelabras, large real bronze figures and stands, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, large marble bath tubs and flower pots, rich marble and Alabaster figures, under glass domes, iron garden-benches and chairs and tables, large English iron fountain (especially ordered out), large marble chair, iron garden lamp-posts with lamps, large parian, flowerstand, large quantity of brass, copper brass, and copper utensils, one pair of handsome strong Australian horses, one English large State carriage, one strong phaeton, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.,

The property of another Gentleman—
1 pair of handsome strong bay waler horses, 16-2, both go in single and double harness.
1 fast going pompous chestnut waler horse, 15-2, 6 years, going in harness.

The property of Major Montgomery—
1 handsome strong chestnut horse, goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, meatsafe, sofas, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables.
6 dozen new bentwood chairs.
10 Brussels carpets of different sizes and patterns.

A small consignment of best electro-plated ware, consisting of cruet stands, breakfast cruets, butter pots, biscuit boxes, sugar pots, tea set in 4 pieces, teapots, hotwater jug, &c.
1 Lancaster instantograph 1-2 plate camera, with side-lens stand, &c.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—
Silk embroidered folding screen two large size art pictures, chest of drawers, marble top washhand table, rocking chair, chamber stand, bronze tea-pay, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light landau, in good order.
1 light victoria, with lamps.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 double-seated glass fronted brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES, TYPES, ETC., OF THE NICOL PRINTING PRESS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cavel near the Dady Sett Agiary Lane and opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, the following printing machines, etc., of the Nicol printing Press now in possession of Mr. B. Rodrigues, and also some printing materials belonging to Mr. Dhunjeebhai Jeejeebhai, Printer and others, consisting of printing cylindrical machines, 2 hand presses, 4 roller moulds, 2 pressing machines, 1 ruling press, 1 cutting machine, 2 paging machines, 1 perforating machine, lead and reglet moulds, chases and galleys of all sizes, head types, fancy border and other various types, steel and wood cuts, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JACKERIA MUSJID STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Shirinbai, wife of Kawasjee Eduljee Bisni, the [mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Ismail the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 16th day of January, 1900, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and fronting the Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1472, new No. 7229, old survey No.—, and new Survey No.—, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west by the said Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Kasani Narani, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Kauerwadhi, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 323[illegible] are now in the occupation of [illegible] tenants or undertenants thereof.

[illegible] application [illegible] neys for the [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Auction [illegible] Reclama- [illegible] and head- [illegible] dining, [illegible] crockery [illegible] and Sons. [illegible] ce box. [illegible] safe, [illegible] UKH, [illegible] yra, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £83 11-16 = — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 ex. = — 1-4
3 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 1-2 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £94 1-2 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 15-16 = — 1-16
" New York ..... 53 1-4 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·22 1-2 = —1-2
" New York ..... 4·84 7-8 = + 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent = unchanged.
" Short London Bills 2 1-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 " = "
Seeds unchanged.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 35,00,000.
Rs. 15,20 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 15,20 do. Bombay.
Rs. 4,50 do. Madras.

Rs. 35,00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received 3 per cent., average rate 15·97

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

Total amount sold during week 35,10,000.
Amount to be alloted next week 60,00,000.
Extra allotments, nil.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total Sales 8,000, Sold on speculation and for Export 500 Sales, Surats nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 20-32 + 2-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool Futures—

Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Dec-Jan.	March-April	June-July
4·23	4·23	4·17	4·17	4·17

Unchanged.

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Port	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" Continent	1,000
Mid.-Uplands	8 5-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	7·75 —3
Do. Do. Mar.	7·78—4

Holiday to-morrow.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending, 14th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital-paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	23,00,000	0	0
Pub. Dep. at Hd. Office Rs. 29,60,636-0-10	37,05,682	13	9
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 7,45,036-12-11			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	25,52,369	7	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	60,018	7	9
Sundries	5,51,281	15	9
Total	321,74,352	13	0
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	54,49,568	3	11
Other authorised Investments	5,06,141	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	65,01,366	13	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	60,60,696	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased	80,60,314	8	10
Balances with other Banks	12,27,170	9	1
Bullion	2,483	2	5
Dead Stock	9,48,638	4	6
Stamps	11,592	15	7
Sundries	1,96,077	7	2
	269,61,261	0	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	112,13,091	12	2
Total	381,74,352	13	0

a Including 7,600 Sovereigns Rs. 1,14,142-8-0
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent. Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand 51·63

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 19.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H Harrison, acting Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th Sept or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Capt R S Pottinger to act as Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Capt W Beale, pending further orders ; and Mr C C Watson, I C S, to act as Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Capt Pottinger, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Major G E Hyde-Cates, on return from leave, to act as Political Agent Mahi Kantha ; Major G B O'Donnell, on relief, to be Administrator of the Radhanpur State ; Capt F W Wodehouse, on relief, to act as Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar ; and Mr C C Watson, I C S, to act as Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, in relief of Capt F Deb Hancock.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieut Col E L Fenton, on return to duty, to act as Political Supt Palanpur ; and Major J S Ashby, on relief, to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col A Wagelare to be Cant Magte, Deesa, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the appointment on return from furlough.

Asam Dattatraya Narayan Nadkarni, Mahalkari, petha Umbargaon in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Muljl, Extra Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, acted as Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr J A Wallinger on privilege leave from the 26th May to the 24th June 1901, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Rao Saheb Janardhan Sknath Sahasrabudhe, Mamlatdar, taluka Junnar, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona with power to require security for good behaviour.

Mr J E Penton, Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days from the 3rd Oct 1901, to be followed by furlough for one year nine months and twenty-six days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Ghosal, I C S, Assistant Collr, Kolaba, to hold charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred on the undermentioned officers in the district of Nasik, and any other powers since conferred on them under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, being no longer required, are withdrawn :—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik ; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satana ; Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Holkar, Second class Subordinate Judge, Yeola ; and Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandr Gokhale, second class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon.

Under the provisions of Rule 3 of the Rules framed under Section 59 (r) and (t) of the Prisons Act, 1894, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official Visitors of the Ahmedabad Central Prison :—Mr. Dadabhai Dinsha Karaka, Sheth Laibhai Dalpatbhai, Mr. Trimbakrai Varajrai, Shaik Usman Abdullah.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R E Holland, I C S, Second Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for ten months and forty-three days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C V Mehta, B A (Oxen), I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad Dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F G Pratt, I C S, or pending further orders.

Vithal Venkatesh Pai, Sarkarkun, Karwar, held charge of the office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Kanara in addition to his own duties, from 29th April to 29th July 1901, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Mr. A C Logan, I C S, on return to duty, as Senior Collector ; and Mr G D Panse to be Junior Collector.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr W C Shepherd, B A (Oxon), I C S, to be Collr and Dist Registrar, Thana, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, in succession of Mr J Player, I C S, on privilege leave or further orders ; Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, on return from census duty, to be Asst Collr, Thana.

Mr C S. Collr of Thana, is granted privilege leave for six weeks

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Orton on his return from leave to be Asst Collr and Magistrate, Khandesh, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist vice Mr Shepherd, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Sarsinivas Sivasinvo Kavishwar, on return from leave, to resume charge of the duty as Asst to the Commissioner, Northern Division, during the absence of the Hon Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C I E, on privilege leave or further pending further orders ; and Rao Bahadur Vinayak Narayan Satnaye, B A, to act as sixth Assistant Collr on duty as Native Asst to the Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Rao Bahadur S S Kamble, appointed to officiate as Collr.

Mr H Fraser, Conservator of Forests, third grade, has been granted furlough out of India for two years.

Mr A Hamilton, I C S, Bengal Establishment, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State to return to the disposal of this Govt within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Hede, I C S, Bengal Establishment, to be at the disposal of this Govt for employment, and to be at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Agriculture.

Mr A Hamilton, I C S, Bengal Establishment, has been appointed Principal of the Law School.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Gilbert Scott, Principal of the J J School of Art, to be also Professor of the Architectural Section.

[illegible] (GUR).

[illegible] 3rd Bombay [illegible] of the Govt [illegible]

[illegible] Bo. Cav. [illegible] pal Com- [illegible] ment on [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water 3-11m., 2-44a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-5a.
Bank Holiday.
Rovers' Football Tournament, 6a.m. and 4-55 p.m.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c. during the month of August :—Mr. Parmanandas Gordhandas Rs. 2 ; Mr. G. S. Madkar, Dhall, flour, ghee, &c., for cocoanut holiday ; Messrs Sha Ratansi Mepa and others, Sha Kanji Dongersi, Sha Khimji Mansi and others, Sha Pachan Devsi and others, Sha Hirji Dharsi, Sha Kurpal Dongersi and Sha Karansi Jetha, sweets.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The last of the series of lectures arranged for this session in connection with the Wilson College Literary Society, was given last evening, on the premises of the College at Chowpatty. The lecturer was Mr. E. H. Aitken, and the subject of the lecture was "One hour with the Microscope." Dr. Hatch, Principal of the Grant Medical College, was voted to the chair and there was a fairly large audience of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern views and was chiefly devoted to a description and exposition of the lower forms of animal and vegetable life. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the Chairman.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS BY A CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, a Hindu lad of 18, named Shamji Kanji, was charged with disposing of property, knowing it to have been stolen. The property belonged to Mooljee Doongersy, residing in Khan Bazaar and was valued at Rs. 300. The complainant, a month ago, put three gold rings and two necklaces into his cupboard and yesterday morning the Police brought the ornaments to him. The complainant then searched for those he put in the cupboard in vain and identified the property as his own. The accused said he was in the service of the complainant. He had not stolen the property but another man named Hirachand Bhailal gave him the ornaments to sell, promising to give him half the proceeds, if he could effect a sale. When trying to sell them, he was arrested by the police. The magistrate convicted the accused on his own plea and sentenced him to receive ten stripes.

LECTURE AT THE A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.—The Rev. E. S. Hume of the American Mission delivered a lecture on the American flag on Wednesday in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's Schools at Girgaum. The lecturer made his subject very interesting by exhibiting the American flag and mentioning the various historical events in connection with the formation of the United States of America. Before concluding the Rev. Mr. Hume referred to the national loss sustained by the dastardly murder of their popular President Mr. McKinley. The principal, Mr. Dewadhar, in thanking the lecturer expressed his gratitude towards the Americans for the sympathy shown by that nation and the substantial charity that continuously flowed from them for the relief of this afflicted country. The principal then announced that as a mark of respect to the dead President the Aryan Education Society would join the general mourning and the schools would not open the next day.

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry this morning at Girgaum, regarding the death of Munjoolabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two, wife of Khunderao Madheorao, a house-agent, who lives in Thakoredwar Road. The deceased's father died three months ago and since then she had been gloomy and depressed. She would not take her food regularly and often used to sit still in her room for hours together. She frequently said she was tired of life. During the last few weeks she had been suffering from melancholia and on Tuesday last the husband proposed to take her to Dr. Ismail Jammahomed but she refused to go. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night she was missed from home and on a search being made for her, her shawl was found lying near the well at the back of the house. The well was dragged and a diver was sent in and the body of the deceased was brought out in an hour. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed as usual. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

MR. BALLIWALLA AND HIS COMPANY.—During the monsoon months Mr. Balliwalla and his company afforded ample amusement to the residents of Poona, where they had a very successful season. At the close of it, the Parsee and other residents got up a subscription in order to present him with a purse in recognition of his indefatigable exertions to elevate the character of the Native Stage, which have gained him the title of the 'Indian Irving.' Before the departure of the Victoria Theatrical Company from Poona, and during their last performance in that city Mr. Balliwalla was presented with a purse of about Rs. 1,200. The company returned to Bombay last Saturday during the Parsee holidays, and have been drawing bumper houses since. On Wednesday, on the occasion of the performance of the very popular play of 'Gopichand,' the Novelty Theatre was lighted with electric light, the installation of which was very skilfully done under the supervision of Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Lenteen, manager of the National Manufacturing Company, who erected the entire electrical machinery at the last Cycle Carnival and helped to make it a success.

ILLEGAL USE OF A DEFACED STAMP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was engaged with the hearing of a case in which Inspector Flanagan charged Sivlal Manockram with fraudulently using a Government stamp, knowing it to have been used before, and thereby causing loss to Government. It appeared the accused was arrested with a registered letter in his possession bearing two postage stamps each worth two annas, one of which was a previously used one. Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy, Superintendent of Sub-Post Offices in his evidence said the accused made to him as well as to other officials of the Post Office contradictory statements when arrested. When told that the stamp he had made use of was a previously used one, he was willing to substitute another new stamp. The accused, in his defence, said he did not know whether the stamp in question was a previously used one or not. That stamp was given to him by a lad and in his confusion he might have made different statement. The magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HOW THE INDIAN CIVILIANS USED TO BE PAID.

ON his arrival in India, a young factor found that a salary of £5 a year was considered sufficient for him, while the pay of a councillor was £40. Even so late as in 1771 the scale of official salaries was not much higher. Thackeray, as fourth member of the Dacca Council, received £64 a year, and Sir William Hunter calculated that his total pay for ten years aggregated only 16,230 Rs. Yet he retired in 1776 with a considerable fortune. In Madras in 1784, a senior merchant's pay was £32, and a writer received £57, including diet. The Regulating Act, 1773, made it a criminal offence to accept presents or gratuities from the princes or people of India, but the system of private trade and perquisites continued. Some of these perquisites were honourably won. Large rewards were lawfully earned by the Company's servants for the destruction of tigers and other beasts of prey. To-day the civilian sportsman is fortunate if he rids his district of a man-eater and recovers a tithe of his expenses from the State. Then the Company, sparing in salaries, was liberal in rewards. Studious factors were encouraged to attain high proficiency in the vernaculars, and in 1800 a reward of £400 was paid for passing in Telugu. In 1814 the Court of Directors reduced their rewards for languages, but they were always fixed at a more liberal rate than at present.—"From The Indian Civil Service, in the Cornhill."

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 16th September, 1901 :—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 14th Sept. 1901	5,869,354
3. Balance to be remitted from 15th September 1901 to 31st March, 1902	10,630,646

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th September were published in yesterday's 'Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th, 15 feet 10 4-5 inches against 15 feet 2 2-5 inches on same date last year. Standing crops flourishing. Rats continue to damage crops in Shahbandar Division. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Prices of food-grains and grass at Karachi stationary.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 3 3-5 inches against 12 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Water deficient in canals and crops likely to be affected. Preparations for rabi cultivation continue. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Larkana.—Water subsiding but still sufficient. Kharif crops thriving. Preparations for rabi cultivation continue. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of wheat varying from 12 to 13, of jowari from 20 to 30, of rice from 8 to 14, and of bajri 18 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Water-supply diminishing. Kharif crops flourishing. Rats continue to damage crops in 3 talukas of the Tando Division. Cattle in good condition in 14 talukas and in fair condition in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Price of rice varying from 15 to 25, of bajri from 16 to 20, and of wheat from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi varying from 2 to 8 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops slightly injured by insects in Kandkot taluka. Rabi cultivation progressing. Deficiency of water owing to river going down. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 21 seers 10 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 11 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Fifty cents of rain at Dipla during week. Crops withering in Desert. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and healthy. Water-supply in Dharonaro canal improving, but deficiency of water in Jamrao canal continues. Crops continue to be damaged by rats. Prices of staple food-grains rising.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th September, 1901). Rain during week in all talukas, 21 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 1 inch 73 cents at Dholka, minimum 5 cents at Modasa; for season 18 inches 55 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 20 inches 61 cents at Parantij, minimum 10 inches 84 cents at Viramgam. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Kharif crops being watered from wells where available. More rain badly wanted. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 15, of bajri 14, of wheat 11, and of rice 2nd sort 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 4-6-0 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 4 cents at Godhra, minimum 8 cents at Dohad; for season 24 inches 80 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 35 inches 50 cents at Halol, minimum 16 inches 38 cents at Dohad. Rice and maize crops withering in Dohad taluka for want of rain, which is required everywhere. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 16 and of maize 15 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 10th September, 1901). Rain during week maximum 81 cents at Borsad, none at Kaira and Matar; for season 17 inches 47 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 30 inches 55 cents at Borsad, minimum 11 inches 84 cents at Matar. Rain badly wanted throughout the district for standing crops. Sowing of tobacco in progress in Nadiad taluka, but retarded in Anand taluka for want of rain. Standing crops in good condition in all talukas except Matar. Rice crops in good condition in Borsad, Anand and Kapadvanj talukas, but in bad condition in Thasra taluka, and withering in Nadiad taluka for want of rain. No expectation of rice crops in Matar taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Green grass available for cattle. Average price of bajri 16 7-24, of rice 10 1-2, of wheat 9, and of jowari 20 1-3 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch at Amod, none at Broach and Hansot; for season maximum 21 inches 67 cents at Broach, minimum 16 inches 51 cents at Hansot. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Weeding operations in progress. Rabi sowing commenced. Rats damaging seeds and seedlings throughout the district. Standing cotton crop in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain during week 9 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 1 inch 23 cents at Pardi, minimum 15 cents at Olpad; for season 16 inches 23 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 67 inches 40 cents at Pardi, minimum 15 inches 41 cents at Olpad. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation commenced in Bulsar and Mandvi talukas. Bajri being harvested in parts of Olpad taluka. Weeding operations in progress in Chorasi, Bardoli, Chikhli, Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Rain needed in Chorasi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas for jowari, cotton and other standing crops which are generally in good condition. Jowari, cotton and other crops withering in parts of Olpad and Jalalpor talukas for want of rain. Crops slightly damaged in parts of Mandvi taluka by rats and insects. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of wheat 7 seers 6 chataks, of jowari 14 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 14 seers 5 chataks, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 11th and 12th, total of week 1 inch 22 cents; total to date 74 inches 93 cents, being 6 inches 5 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 11th; temperature normal on 12th, abnormal temperature 1° warm from 13th to 15th and 2° warm on 16th and 17th. Vapour in air normal from 11th to 15th and excessive on 17th. Abnormal wind from east on 13th, from north-east on 13th and 14th and from north on 15th, 16th and 17th; wind normal on 11th. Distant lightning on 16th.

Thana.—Rain during week 66 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 1 inch 61 cents at Kalyan, minimum 51 cents at Bassein; for season 99 inches 33 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 97 inches 69 cents at Shahapur, minimum 39 inches 5 cents at Umbargaon. More rain wanted throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding nearly completed in 4 talukas and progressing elsewhere. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost steady.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 45 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 2 inches 86 cents at Khalapur, minimum 60 cents at Mahad; for season maximum 139 inches 42 cents at Karjat, minimum 80 inches 23 cents at Alibag. Plants thriving. Weeding almost completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock near city. Price of rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 11 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 53 cents at Dapoli, minimum 3 cents at Khed; for season maximum 140 inches 70 cents at Mandangad, minimum 61 inches 63 cents at Malvan. Weeding almost completed. More rain required for standing crops. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 1 tola at Chiplun. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 75 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers at Sangameshvar to 16 seers 54 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in ten talukas, 29 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 1 inch 9 cents at Sindkheda, minimum 4 cents at Chalisgaon; for season 13 inches 97 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 20 inches 93 cents. Rain wanted in Pimpalner, Parola and Nadurbar talukas for late sown crops. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Standing Kharif crops in good condition. Prospects of cotton and other crops promising. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain during week 62 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 1 inch 78 cents at Igatpuri, none at Sinnar, Niphad and Chandor; for season 14 inches 70 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 116 inches 90 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 inches 71 cents at Baglan. Rainfall insufficient in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor and Yeola talukas and parts of Baglan, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Rain urgently wanted in these talukas; in the rest of the district it is sufficient for the present. Sowing of kharif crops completed. Weeding of new crops in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Standing crops in good condition in the talukas in which there has been sufficient rain; elsewhere they are withering for want of rain. Grass-hoppers damaging crops in parts of Sinnar, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Peint talukas, but they are disappearing and steps are being taken to destroy them. The season appears to be promising in half of the district though backward. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Condition of agricultural stock improving. Water-supply still deficient in Sinnar, Chandor, Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. Price of bajri risen at Niphad but slightly fallen at Igatpuri and Nandgaon. Prices of wheat and rice also risen at Chandor but fallen at Igatpuri. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 5 seers 60 tolas, of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas, of nagli 13 seers 30 tolas, and of jowari 14 seers 3 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 4 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 3 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 1 cent at Parner; for season 10 inches 50 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 13 inches 93 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 5 inches 78 cents at Shrigonda. Standing crops withering in some places and being destroyed by insects in others. Sowing of jowari retarded for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains and karbi at Ahmednagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week throughout the district, except in Junar and Mavsl talukas and Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas, 46 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 90 cents at Indapur, minimum 3 cents at Purandhar; for season 19 inches 2 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 55 inches 40 cents at Mulshi, minimum 8 inches 11 cents at Sirur. Rainfall insufficient in Indapur, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas and Dhond petha. Standing kharif crops in good condition in the western portion of the district, but withering for want of rain in the eastern portion. Reaping of bajri commenced in parts of Khed taluka. Rabi sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 27 lbs. 12 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week maximum 24 cents at Barsi, minimum 5 cents at Sholapur, none at Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola; for season 17 inches 28 cents at Sholapur, minimum 4 inches 9 cents at Sangola. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district for standing crops and for sowing rabi crops. Kharif crops withering throughout the district for want of rain, except in bagayat lands in Barsi and Sholapur talukas. Fodder-supply generally sufficient, except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where its scarcity is felt to some extent. Cattle generally insufficient for agricultural operations; the want is being met from tagavi and charitable grants. Cattle are being hired by cultivators in some places for agricultural operations. Price of jowari risen throughout the district. Price of bajri at Sholapur 13 seers 13 chataks, of jowari 12 seers 8 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-3-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week in eight talukas, 12 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 40 cents at Man, minimum 3 cents at Karad; for season 23 inches 83 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 52 inches 68 cents at Javli, minimum 5 inches 77 cents at Khanapur. Rain still wanted in every where. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops and preparation of lands for rabi cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen in 1 taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 22 lbs. 14 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 33 tolas, of grass 115 lbs., and of karbi 75 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 6 cents at Indi, 3 cents at Hunguud, 3 cents at Bagevadi, 1 inch 68 cents at Badami, none elsewhere; for season 9 inches 9 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 8 inches 40 cents at Sindgi, minimum 3 inches 54 cents at Bagalkot. Kharif crops in fair condition in Indi taluka, but withering elsewhere. Rainfall during week slightly improved young crops in Badami taluka. Condition of cattle and fodder-supply not satisfactory. Average price of jowari 11 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 10 chata

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	5	9
B Mandvi Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	10	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	11	6	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sbi Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	7	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-itesident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	37	34	127
Total plague deaths to date	98,317	83,504	
Same date last year	21	15	153

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Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

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THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOSE—September 6, at Bareilly, the wife of Edwin H Jose, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—BROTHERSTON—September 11, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev A H B Brittain, M A, James Edwin Cooper, Staff Sergeant, Supply and Transport Corps, to Catherine (Kate), daughter of Capt W Brotherston, of "Alma," Coonoor.

DEATHS.

D'SYLVA—September 16, at Tindivanam, South Arcot, Annie Lydia (nee Bartley), the wife of Samuel Robert D'Silva, Civil Apothecary, aged 35 years and 9 months.

JOHNSTON—September 9, at Fyzabad, of cholera, Major Robert Johnston, late Army Pay Department.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.

COTTON MILLS IN EGYPT.

MR. EDWARD DICEY, C.B., in the "Empire Review" writes of the Cotton Mills in Egypt. It is not quite clear why he undertook so important a subject not being "sufficiently conversant with the cotton trade" to be able to deal with it fully. Presumably his intention was merely to comply with the request of the conductor of the magazine for a readable article and he has succeeded in producing one. Cotton cultivation, as most of us know already, was first seriously cultivated in Egypt at the time of the War of Secession in America, and the Cotton Famine in Lancashire. An artificial impulse was given to the growth of cotton in the Valley of the Nile. The sudden collapse of prices in Manchester, which followed on the close of the War led to "one of the financial embarrassments which frustrated Ismail Pasha's extravagant schemes for the aggrandisement of Egypt." Had Ismail Pasha been a business man he would have foreseen the inevitable. But permanent advantage was gained by the introduction of cotton growing, and Mr. Dicey shows that in spite of many fluctuations, the cotton crop, so far as export is concerned, remains the most lucrative in Egypt. Among the recent irrigational improvements, the land under cotton cultivation is rapidly extending and though the cotton grown in Egypt is largely exported to Europe and manufactured there, no small proportion of it finds its way back to the fellaheen. Naturally this fact induced Egyptian capitalists to start mills of their own. For a long time they hesitated, fearing that the British occupation of Egypt was but temporary and that as soon as we withdrew there would be a return to the state of disorder and uncertainty which prevailed before our troops were sent there. But, writes Mr. Dicey "as soon as the European public came to the conclusion that our occupation was destined to be permanent and not provisional, there ensued a rapid development of industrial enterprise in the Valley of the Nile; and amongst other schemes the project of establishing cotton factories in Egypt was carried into active operation." It was necessary for an Englishman to show them the way and in 1892 a Mr. Wilkes was granted a concession. This project, however, hung fire for a long time as English capitalists were afraid the policy of scuttle would be adopted as regards the land of the Pharaohs and various vicissitudes intervened before an English company could be formed to take up the concession and start the Boulak mills for manufacturing the Egyptian staple.

British patriotism and British commercial interests sprung into antagonism and although native officials desired to encourage British enterprise the British officials declined. The only explanation at which it is possible to arrive is the same influence which led to the introduction of the countervailing duties in India—the jealousy of Manchester. Manchester millowners asserted that the establishment of cotton factories on the soil where the cotton crop is grown, would inflict a serious injury upon the staple trade of Lancashire. It is further stated that British obstacles put in the way of the development of the cotton spinning industry in Egypt was a direct acknowledgement of the support the Manchester spinners had given to the Unionists at general elections. Lord Cromer has denied this. Still, says Mr. Dicey, "whatever may be the explanation, the fact still remains that the British authorities have shown themselves for the last few years persistently hostile to the introduction of cotton factories into Egypt." Great and glorious England cannot rise beyond self-interest then, in Egypt at all events, and it is pleasant to find men confess their weaknesses with such engaging frankness. Lord Cromer is not responsible. So much is clear. But he does not attempt to claim that cotton-spinning is an industry which is to any extent encouraged. Manufacturers were informed that if concessions are granted to them their manufactures would be subject to an eight per cent. duty-equivalent to the duty imposed on all imported manufactured goods. We may point out to those who think themselves hardly dealt with in Egypt, which we merely occupy that millowners in India which we hold permanently are similarly dealt with and that after all they have little to complain about.

The capitalists fought the point, seeing nothing but unadulterated iniquity in countervailing duties, and won. But an appeal still lies unheard in the Supreme Court of Alexandria and it may be that the Government will be held to be in the right. Whether cotton mills in Egypt will pay or not and whether they will interfere with the Lancashire industry are points which Mr. Dicey evades. But he holds that for the material welfare of Egypt and the political interests of England nothing is more desirable than the development of Egyptian resources by the assistance of British capital, and concludes with an expression of the hope that "this abortive attempt to prevent the introduction of cotton factories, belonging to an English Company, into Egypt, will be a lesson to our British authorities, there and elsewhere to show more favour than they have shown hitherto to British commercial enterprise abroad." Mr. Dicey's advocacy is so earnest and so strong that we may wish he had represented the claims of the Indian millowner before the country. But he owns himself rather at sea when he comes to deal with the question for an economical point of view and will commit himself to no opinion as to whether the loss the revenue sustains by a diminution in the amount of cotton goods imported would be more than compensated for by the general increase in the wealth of the country caused by a new and ex-hypothesi a prosperous industry. In our own interests and those of Lancashire we ought to wish that the Egyptian Government will triumph over the eager manufacturers, though we prefer so far as practicable a policy of live and let live. After all the world is large and there are markets for Egyptian manufacturers as for English and Indian, if merchants will but go to them. It is not necessary to stand in the way of Egypt's industrial development.

FRENCH SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING.

THE rapid rise of German shipbuilding and shipping and the commercial enterprise shown by that country of late years, on which we commented in our columns a few weeks ago, has badly affected France, if the particulars given in a report on the subject recently published by Mr. Consul-General Gurney are in the main correct. According to that authority, who discusses the growing gravity of the situation with what seems to us academic knowledge, French shipping is at the present time in a parlous state. The growth of Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, consequent on the energy and commercial acumen of their Teutonic neighbours, has dealt a serious blow at the prosperity of the French ports in which Marseilles has not suffered the least. The German lines to East Africa and to America from the Mediterranean have done much damage to the French lines. It is indeed instructive to note how the incredibly rapid rise in German shipbuilding has affected France. An able shipowner at Marseilles, the drafter of the Bill on the Merchant Marine, believes that a great effort on the part of France will be required to save her from drifting into insignificance as a maritime power. There are no special makers, as in the United Kingdom, of the different parts of the ship. The demand being so small, the same works have to manufacture so many parts of the ship's making up. For this reason France is behind-hand, notwithstanding cheapness of labour, and the output of French makers is necessarily limited. French steamers trading with the Far East have to contend with far more serious difficulties than British or German. The ships of the two latter countries arrive to Marseilles with cargoes almost completed, they pick up small remnants, which add at their profit, but reduce the freights of the French ships. The latter cannot get cargoes in the north, and in order to cover expenses and make any profit they must take whole cargoes from Marseilles. On the entire lint of route from Marseilles to the Far East they fail to find any freight. Those in a position to pass opinion on the subject attribute much of this to the absence of enterprising Frenchmen in the places of call of these liners. If France had a surplus population, rendering emigration a necessity; if Frenchmen would ever consent to give up the security of a modest, but to their mind comfortable home life, for the risk of colonisation and expatriation, then France would find agents of her own nationality to provide freight for her ships at all those ports where British and German agents are fighting hard to collect every item of profit for their own countries. Depopulation is thus found to be the cause of decay of the French shipping. Despite the black outlook, Mr. Gurney sees hope in the near future for Marseilles in the scheme to make that port free. It is expected that Parliamentary sanction to making Marseilles a free port will soon be secured, which should do much to bring her new prosperity.

SUGAR-BEET CULTIVATION IN NORTH INDIA.

The progress made in the cultivation of sugar-beet in North India during the past year forms the subject of an interesting bulletin by Mr. P. V. Subbiah, Principal of the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, compiled for the information of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Perhaps one of the most interesting features in connection with the successful cultivation of sugar-beet is the kind of soil required. In Europe, where the cultivation of sugar-beet originated and is practised on an extensive scale, well-drained, deep friable loams are most sought after. The physical characters needed are porosity of surface and sub-soil to allow drainage of superfluous water, free circulation of air, and absorption and retention of plant food in condition suitable for ready assimilation. All these qualities, Mr. Subbiah tells us, are to be found in the light-coloured alluvial loam north of the river Jamna where extensive and on the whole successful experiments have been carried out during the year 1899-1900. Although the trials reported, being for a single year, cannot be taken as indicating the best possible results, it is possible that with more experience the outturn could be considerably improved both in quantity and quality. A doubtful point, however, would appear to be whether beet has an advantage over sugarcane in North India as the tillage and manuring required for the former would, according to expert opinion, give at least equally good results if devoted to cane. The drawbacks to the cultivation of beet would appear to be the great danger of the roots rotting during storage, and a renewal of active vitality which involves a loss of sugar. Rot is usually introduced by a wound on a rot; with a suitable temperature it spreads rapidly throughout the heaps in store. Renewal of vitality will also depend mainly on temperature. Despite these drawbacks there is, however, evidently a future for sugar-beet in North India and further experiments with added experience should show more successful results.

THE TAILOR REVOLTS.

At a conference of the representatives of the German tailors, which was held lately at Frankfort, the question was considered of proposals for new laws to put an end to the giving out of home-work in the tailoring and ready-made clothing lines. The conference was more or less influenced by the agitation of the clothiers against any limitation of home-work, especially against the proposal of the Commission of 1899 which forbade the giving out of jobs to workers in factories outside legal working hours. The conference decided on the following points for discussion:—The forbidding of home-work after working hours, the direct giving of work to men or women by the principal without the intervention of the middleman, the separation of work-rooms from living-rooms, the provision of the proper amount of space per head in work-rooms, at home and in the factory, extension of the rules for Sunday's rest, forbidding of child-work, limitation of the working-hours of young people, and of women, provision of female overseers, mitigation of work-rules, a minimum rate of wages to be fixed and recognised by heads of establishments, besides some minor points. It was deemed prudent to avoid a hard and fast rule against home-work. The discussion covered the ground fairly enough, and it may be hoped that legislation on the principal grievances of the German tailors and workers at ready-made clothing will promptly follow, and be the prelude to dealing a death blow everywhere to the nefarious sweating system which crushes the heart and life out of thousands of willing workers the world over.

BUFFALO AND ITS EXPOSITION.

THE Buffalo Exhibition will be historical in a way which its public spirited promoters and the people of the United States will long regret. But the Exposition itself is an achievement of which the citizens of Buffalo may well be proud. They worked hard to make the exhibition not only creditable to the community but worthy of the Pan-American ideal of which it was intended to be an expression. Their success has been wonderful and the speeches at the opening were justifiably enthusiastic over the results achieved. But apart from the triumphs of art and skill, the tremendous amount of energy and the great public spirit associated with an enterprise of this kind, such exhibitions have a value in international relations which cannot be estimated. Amid all the elation at the evidence of American genius revealed by the Exposition the nobler ideal was not forgotten, and both Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hay directed attention to this aspect of the enterprise. Mr. Hay, whose addresses are distinguished by perfection of form and nobility of thought dwelt upon this phase of the exhibition in a brilliant speech. The ideal of the brotherhood of the nations of the Western world which is the inspiration of the exhibition be naturally glorified. But so far from there being any menace to the rest of the world in this he urged that the friendly challenge which America sent out to all the peoples would be to the benefit and profit of every country under the wide heaven. As he well said it was a challenge to join in brotherly emulation in which the prizes are, after all, merely the right to further peaceful progress in good work.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

PLAGUE increases day by day and we may take it that the annual recrudescence is coming upon us to stay, until next hot weather. The provincial returns show an increase of over a thousand cases and six hundred deaths, in Bombay city the return was twenty-five fever deaths. Still the daily returns show a tendency to increase. As compared with last week the general death-rate is slightly better, the total being 934 as against 976, too small an improvement to be accounted of any note. There were fewer fatal cases of fever, but the weather of the past few days will we fear bring up the numbers again. Fortunately there is no other serious visitation and although the death-rate is considerably above normal it is appreciably lower than was the case in the corresponding period of last year. Of the fatal plague cases the largest share fell to Mandvi section which returned 47. Umarkhadi reported 22 and Kamatipura 20. Other districts in which returns ran into double figures were north Fort, Chukla, Bhuleshwar, Kumbarwada, Tardeo and Byculls. South Fort, Chowpatti and Walkeshwar were the only districts free.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. India with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Suez at 6 a.m. yesterday.

THE proposal by Government for a Chief Mechanical Engineer has been approved by the Secretary of State.

THE annual indent for stores required from Home for 1902-3, by the Indian Intelligence Branch amounts in value to about £30.

THERE is a possibility of the Gorakhpur cantonment being converted into a "notified area." The matter is now before the Government of India.

THE Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji has been nominated by H. E. the Governor as an additional member of His Excellency's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

WE hear from a trustworthy source at home the net result of Mr. Broderick's Committee Royal Army Medical Corps will be an increase the cadre by about 100 of which over one-third be added to the strength of the R. A. M.C. in

THE Government of India have sanctioned promotion to the Enrolled List of the Finance partment of Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant-General on the retirement from the service of Mr. Assistant Comptroller-General, on the 1st next.

THE total number of deaths registered Calcutta during the week ending 31st 211, against 237 and 207 in the two weeks, and lower than the corresponding last year by 89. There were 5 deaths against 8 and 6 in the two preceding number is higher than the average quennium by 3. There were 11 deaths against 16 and 11 in the two There was 1 death from small-pox against nil in the previous death from tetanus against 1. The mortality from fevers amounted to 57 and 29, respectively 23 in the preceding week. The the week was 23·6 per mille the mean of the last five years

THE total number of deaths during the week ending giving a death-rate of as against 67·39 the corresponding and 49·25 the average Of the total number 250, plague; 1 phthisis; 47, diseases affectious of the respiratory dysentery; 61, diarrhœa 18, accidents deaths shown 6; Bhattia, low caste, Jew 5; Negro- total number corresponding age

MAGIC.

(Concluded from yesterday's issue.)

Then I asked to have some past life of mine revealed, and a new evokation was made before the tablet full of little squares. I cannot remember so well who saw this or that detail, for now I was interested in little but the vision itself. I had come to a conclusion about the method and I knew that a vision may be in part common to several people.

A man in chain armour passed through a castle door, and the scenes noticed with surprise the bareness and nudeness of the castle rooms. There was nothing of the magnificence or the pagentry she had expected. The man came to a large hall and to a little chapel opening out of it, where a ceremony was taking place. There were six girls dressed in white, who took for the altar some yellow object—I thought it was gold, for though, like my acquaintance, I was told not to see, I could not help seeing. Somebody else thought that it was yellow flowers and I think the girls, though I cannot remember clearly, laid it between the man's hands. He went out after a time, and as he passed through the great hall one of us, I forget who, noticed that he passed over two grave stones.

Then the vision became broken, but presently he stood in a monk's habit among men-at-arms in the middle of a village reading from a parchment. He was calling villagers about him, and presently he and they and the men-at-arms took ship for some long voyage. The vision became broken again, and when we could see clearly they had come to what seemed the Holy Land. They had begun some kind of sacred labour among palm trees. The common men among them stood idly, but the gentlemen carried large stones, bringing them from certain directions, from the cardinal points I think, with a ceremonious formality. The evoker of spirits said they must be making some kind of masonic house. His mind, like the minds of so many students of these hidden things, was always running on masonry and discovering it in strange places.

We broke the vision that we might have supper, breaking it with some form of words which I forget. When supper had ended the scenes cried out that while we had been eating they had been building, and they had built not a masonic house, but a great stone cross. And now they had all gone away but the man who had been in chain armour and two monks we had not noticed before. He was standing against the cross, his feet upon two stone rests a little above the ground, and his arms spread out. He seemed to stand there all day, but when night came he went to a little cell that was beside two other cells. I think they were like the cells I have seen in the Arran Islands, but I cannot be certain. Many days seemed to pass, and all day every day he stood upon the cross and we never saw anybody there but him and the two monks. Many years seemed to pass, making the vision flutter like a drift of leaves before our eyes, and he grew old and white-haired holding him upon the cross. I asked the evoker of spirits why the man stood there, and before he had time to answer I saw two people, a man and a woman, rising like a dream within a dream, before the eyes of the man upon the cross. The evoker of spirits saw them too and said that one of them held up his arms and they were without hands. I thought of the two gravestones the man in chain mail had passed over in the great hall when he came out of the chapel, and asked the evoker of spirits if the knight was undergoing a penance for violence, and while I was asking him, and he was saying that it might be so but he did not know, the vision, having completed its circle, vanished.

It had not, so far as I could see, the personal significance of the other vision, but it was certainly strange and beautiful, though I alone seemed to see its beauty. Who was it that made the story, if it were but a story? I did not, and the scenes did not, and the evoker of spirits did not and could not. It arose in three minds for I cannot remember my acquaintance taking any part, and it arose without confusion, and without labour, except the labour of keeping the mind's eye awake, and more swiftly than any pen could have written it out. It may be as Blake said of one of his poems, that the author was in eternity. In coming years I was to see and hear of many such visions, and though I was not to be convinced though half convinced once or twice, that they were old lives, in an ordinary sense of the word life, I was to learn that they have almost always some quite definite relation to dominant moods and moulding events in this life. They are, perhaps, in most cases, though the vision I have but just described was not, it seems, among other cases, symbolical shadows of the impulses that have made them, messages as it were out of the ancestral being of the questioner.

At the time these two visions meant little more to me, if I can remember my feeling at the time, than a proof of the supremacy of imagination, of the power of many minds to become one, over-powering one another by spoken words and by unspoken thought [illegible] single intense, unhesitating master[illegible] creation[illegible] a supe[illegible]

So[illegible] friend[illegible] gone[illegible] set[illegible] ye[illegible] p[illegible] f[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

LYING IN STATE AT CANTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The late President's body has arrived at Canton and been conveyed to the Court House, where it lies in State.

President Roosevelt and the Ministers accompanied it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

ARRIVAL AT DUNKIRK.

THE VISIT TO FRANCE.

ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have arrived at Dunkirk.

Accompanied by President Loubet, they to-day reviewed the French fleet, but the roughness of the sea somewhat marred the spectacle.

At luncheon President Loubet toasted the Tsar and said that the policies of France and Russia were daily growing closer.

The Tsar replying said he was gratified at reviewing such a splendid fleet as he had done, and drank to the prosperity of France.

Their Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritsa accompanied by President Loubet have proceeded to the Chateau of Compiegne.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Tsar and President Loubet have arrived at Compiegne.

The papers dwell on President Loubet's words to the Tsar that this visit is intended more particularly for the Army and the Navy, both of which object to the incessant solicitude of the Republic.

The enthusiasm yesterday is regarded as an indication that the alliance has lost none of its attractions in the eyes of the populace.

M. Grandidier, the manager of the Anarchist journal "Libertaire," has been arrested for the publication of articles inciting its readers against the Tsar.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Montreal.

DESPATCH OF A MOORISH RESERVE EXPEDITION.

The Sultan of Morocco has sent 10,000 troops to release the Spanish captives who are in the hands of the Kabyles.

The Spanish General Weyler has sailed for Africa.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Six bodies have been brought in to Grimsby belonging to the new turbine torpedo boat destroyer "Cobra" which was on her trial prior to delivery.

The Admiralty has reason to fear that she has exploded in the North Sea.

There were sixty on board and their fate is unknown.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA vs. MHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

This match commenced to-day. The home team won the toss and went in first. At the commencement little interest was evinced in the game, but in the afternoon matters [illegible] played [illegible] o'clock. and

[illegible] officers whose professional programme [illegible] prospect of having to undergo a course [illegible] in a garrison class will be glad to [illegible] itary law will no longer be found in [illegible] varied curriculum as this subject is [illegible] be dealt with entirely regimentally. [illegible] to the simplification in the ex- [illegible] which appear in a recent G.

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(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF A PATROL OF GRENADIER GUARDS.

BOER PRISONERS AT DURBAN.

NATAL VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Lord Kitchener wires that a patrol of Grenadier Guards have been surrounded to the westward of DeAar and captured after a stubborn resistance. Lieutenant Gurdon-Rebow and one man were killed and two wounded.

Two thousand Boer prisoners are at Durban awaiting transportation. A portion of them have embarked in the Aurania for India.

The Natal Volunteers have been called out in view of a expected Boer raid.

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN INFANT.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The case of the woman Kasi Dagdu of the Khed Taluka, who was charged with killing her newly born son and burning the body in her house, came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge. The charge was not proved against her and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The woman's defence was that the child was born dead. The judge has deferred his decision and has referred to the High Court.

PLAGUE IN POONA CANTONMENT.

Three cases of plague have been reported in the Cantonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Major Hilliard, R. E., Captain Chalmers, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Lieutenants Williams, 1st Bombay Lancers and Homer, 29th Bombay Infantry, are permitted to return to the India.

Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Gordon, from leave officiates as Commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Major Battiscombe officiates as commandant of the 8th Bombay Infantry.

Major Little, Hongkong Regiment, died at Tientsin on the 13th instant from diabetes.

A specimen Indian Transport cart is being constructed at the Fatehgarh Factory for the War Office.

The strength of the 40th Pathans is about to be reduced by the discharge of surplus men, with pensions or gratuities.

Further estimates, valued at over Rs. 64,000, are sanctioned for buildings connected with the new Cordite Factory.

Lieut C. C. Kernick, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been promoted Captain, with effect from the 1st August, vice Fairclough, resigned.

A sum of Rs. 1,04,000 is provided in the military estimates this year, for the improvement of the sanitation of the Sadar Bazaar, in the cantonment of Rangoon.

Government have sanctioned the formation of a depot for the 23rd Pioneers, from the date the regiment left its station for employment on road making, &c., in connection with the Waziri blockade.

A general order by the Commander-in-Chief just issued gives a list of 66 maps hitherto considered confidential which are now declared to be public. The list includes a number of frontier and trans-frontier maps.

Major-General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery, and his Brigade-Major, Captain Knapp, who have been on special duty at the War Office in connection with artillery re-organisation, returned to India by the last mail, and resumed their appointments at Army Headquarters.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that military officers permitted to make their own arrangements for their passages to England may be allowed the current rates of the British India Steam Navigation Company in the case of passages from India, and of the Bibby Line in that of passages from Rangoon.

The practice followed by the War Office of repairing and replacing at the public expense artificial limbs and eyes provided for soldiers, both after discharge as well as during colour service, when it can be shown that the loss or damage arose from circumstances beyond the owner's control, will probably be adopted by the authorities in India.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT ON THE DIVA GHAT.

MR. TALPULE KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

A serious carriage accident is reported to have taken place at Diva Ghat on Sunday last between Saswad and Poona. A carriage and pair of horses whilst coming from Saswad fell over the khad. The horses, it seems, took fright on seeing a hand roller near the path. Suddenly they took a turn and overturned the carriage which was rolled to the bottom of the Ghat. Mr. Antaji Raghunath Tulpule, pleader, of Saswad, who was in the carriage, sustained a fracture of the skull and was killed on the spot, while Sardar Nana Saheb Purandhar of Poona received serious injury and was found lying unconscious. The coachman also was badly hurt. The injured men were removed to the Saswad Hospital the same day in a critical condition.

A BARBER WHO MURDERED HIS WIFE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

The barber of Navi Peith in the city of Poona, who murdered his wife recently with a razor, was sentenced to transportation for life.

POONA FOX HOUNDS.

The Fox Hounds meet for to-day did not take place owing to the funeral of the late President McKinley.

DEATH OF GENERAL WILLIAM GOODFELLOW.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

General William Goodfellow, one of the few remaining members of the old Corps of Royal Indian Engineers, died at Satara yesterday of dilatation of the heart.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant H. Harrison, acting third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th instant or subsequently.

Captain R. S. Pottinger acts as second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Captain W. Beale pending further orders.

Major G. E. Hyde-Oates on return from leave acts as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Major G. B. O'Donnell, on relief becomes administrator of the Radhanpur State.

Captain F. W. Wodehouse, on relief acts as second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., acts as third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in relief of Captain F. de B. Hancock.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Fenton, on return to duty, acts as Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Major J. S. Ashby, on relief, acts as Political Agent, Savantwadi.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the appointment on return from furlough.

In modification of a previous notification Mr. J. E. Fenton, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, has been granted privilege leave for two months and four days from the 3rd October to be followed by furlough for one year, nine months and twenty-six days.

Mr. R. E. Holland, I. C. S., Second Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for ten months and twenty-three days.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., acts as Collector and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, and member and President of the District Local Board during the absence on leave of Mr. F. G. Pratt.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Senior Collector.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., on completion of census duty becomes Assistant Collector at Thana.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Collector of Thana, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I. C. S., acting during his absence.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., on return from leave, acts as Collector and District Registrar, Khandesh, and member and President of the District Local Board, vice Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S.

Mr. T. B. Fry, Conservator of Forests, third grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. C. Mules has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., has been appointed Junior Collector with effect from the 1st August.

The services of Mr. A. H. Vernede, I.C.S., Bengal establishment, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The services of Lieutenant M. H. Anderson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The services of Captain W. F. Newnham, 4th Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive will carry out the following trooping programme :—Leaves Bombay on the 23rd instant, (empty) and arrives Madras on the 28th September. Leaves Madras on the 1st October with 19th Madras Infantry, consisting of 11 officers, 800 men, rank and file, and 50 followers, and arrives at Mauritius on the 17th October. Leaves Mauritius 21st October, with 27th Madras Infantry, comprising 9 officers, 758 men, rank and file, and 50 followers, and arrives Madras on the 1st November. Leaves Madras, 5th November, with 13th Madras Infantry, consisting of 11 officers, 800 men and 50 followers, and arrives [illegible] 12th November. Leaves Singapore 16th [illegible] ith 16th Madras Infantry, comprising [illegible] men and 50 followers, and reaches [illegible] 23rd November.

IN HONOUR OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

MOURNING OBSERVANCES IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, in consequence of the mourning for the late President of the United States, all the public offices in Bombay were closed, and the day having been fixed as a Bank Holiday, most of the commercial houses and shops in the Fort were also closed. Many of the Native establishments also suspended business out of respect to the memory of the dead President whose sympathetic interest in the people of India was evidenced on the occasion of the American gift in aid of the famine stricken. The meeting of the Municipal Corporation was postponed and the fixture in the Rovers' Football Tournament for the day was also put off. Flags floated at half mast from the Secretariat and other public offices as well as from the various Consulates in the City. The premises of the Vacuum Oil Company were draped with crape and the Naval and Royal Indian Marine vessels in the harbour flew their own and the American flags at half mast.

Yesterday evening a memorial service in honour of the murdered President was held in St. Thomas' Cathedral. There was a numerous gathering and the congregation included the representatives of the Civil and Military power, the Consular Officers in the City, and a good assemblage of the general public. The arrangements made by the cathedral authorities for the accommodation of those attending were excellent, and as the congregation did not unduly tax the seating capacity of the cathedral, it was possible to carry out the arrangements with perfect satisfaction. The Consular representatives were seated in the front of the south nave and the seats behind them were reserved for American citizens of whom there was a fair number present. Brigadier-General Riddell and the District Staff occupied the front of the north nave and the remaining seats in the north nave were occupied by Government departmental officers. The officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine were accommodated at the head of the south aisle and at the head of the north aisle Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the High Court in their scarlet robes were seated. The officers of the garrision and Volunteer officers occupied a large space in the same aisle and the rest of the available accommodation was, well, though not uncomfortably, taken up by the public. The official representatives were in full dress. The altars were draped in black and the service took the form of the burial service. It was read by the Rev. Canon Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Ven. Archdeacon Scott reading the lesson. The hymn "O God our help in ages past" was sung and at the close of the service Mr. Faulkner, the organist, played the "Dead March in Saul" the congregation meanwhile standing. Thereafter the organist played Chopin's Funeral March as the congregation left the Church.

An impressive memorial service was also held at St. Andrews' Church and was well attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Henderson.

POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

A State service was held at St. Mary's Church this morning, the funeral day of the late Mr. McKinley, President of the United States, and was attended by all the officials of the Bombay Presidency now in Poona, in full uniform. A notable feature was the presence of a number of members of the American Episcopal Church in Poona, the American Mission and other religious bodies. The Persian Consul-General and several other Consuls were also present. The officers of various regiments stationed in Poona, the Royal Scots, Shropshires, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry, Royal Artillery, the First Bombay Lancers, Transport Department, and a good many others were present. Among the officials were Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Sir Andrew and Lady Wingate, the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Messrs. Alexander Westropp, Muir-Mackenzie, Monteath, Whitworth, Kennedy, and many others, also a large number of civilians. Lord Northcote arrived with the members of his staff at 8 o'clock. The party passed up the centre of the Church in procession, Captains Greville, Stanley, Wood, and Bignell, Colonel Owen, and Surgeon-Colonel Croly and Mr. Hill attending His Excellency. Following the Governor came Sir Richard Westmacott with the members of his staff; then came the clergy, the Reverend Mr. Haslope, and the Reverend Messrs. Mould and Seller. The string band of the Royal Scots, before the service, with the organ, played Chopin's "Funeral March." Then a hymn was sung, after which the portions of the Funeral Service were read.

The choir sang the 90th Psalm and the Rev. Mr. Haslope read the lesson of the day, followed by prayers, and a hymn sung by the choir and congregation. The "Dead March in Saul" was played, the congregation standing and the Chaplain afterwards pronounced the benediction.

CALCUTTA.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

The Corporation of Calcutta have authorised their Chairman to send a telegram of condolence to Mrs. McKinley and the American Nation through President Roosevelt, expressing regret at the sad death of the late President.

LATER.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, held on Wednesday, the Chairman has forwarded the following telegram to the Secretary of State of Washington :—"The Corporation of Calcutta having heard with profound sorrow of the cowardly murder of the late President of the United States in a meeting assembled beg repectfully to offer their deep sympathy to Mrs. McKinley and the American people."

To-day being the day of the funeral of the late President McKinley, was observed as a close holiday in respect to his memory. The various courts, Government offices and mercantile and trade firms were all closed and the streets in the business portion of the town presented quite a deserted appearance. Flags at the American Consulate and other buildings were at half mast, as also the flags on the ships in the river.

A meeting of the Calcutta Light Horse, which was fixed for this evening, has been postponed.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have nominated to the Government of India, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, C.I.E., a former President of the Chamber, as their representative on the governing body of the Imperial Institute, London, in place of Sir Alexander Wilson, resigned.

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., Commissioners, Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission, have received, through Mr. Hammond, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a letter wishing the scheme for the development of the consumption of tea in India every success, and informing them that the project has His Honor's full approval and sympathy.

A correspondent writes from South Africa in August :—The winter's last and worst month is on, when it is coldest, wettest and dirtiest. The influenza mania is just starting but plague is in check. This terrible guerilla murdering, looting, train-burning, etc., is hindering business seriously. No one now feels safe in a train—even in the Colony. In truth there is less confidence, quiet and comfort now than six months ago.

No further development has occurred in the Kurram Valley in connection with the coercion of the Jagis by Afghan troops. It is unlikely the Amir's officials will attempt any interference with such tribesmen as are encamped well within the British border. Advantage will probably be taken of General Egerton's visit to Simla to work out a plan of campaign against the Mahsuds, though it is unlikely that any formal punitive expedition will be undertaken. It seems quite feasible to continue the blockade and adopt retaliatory measures without employing any organised field force against the [illegible] men.

MELO-DRAMATIC OPERA AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

It has been known for the past fortnight in Simla that something entirely new has been in preparation at the Gaiety Theatre. Few realised how great was the novelty in store until they got into their places on the opening night of Cavalleria Rusticana. The space for the orchestra has been enlarged so as to swallow up the first rows of stalls. In front, in place of Herr Buchner, was Captain Sanford, the moving spirit of the undertaking in the capacity of conductor. On his left, as leading violinist, was Mrs. Mallaby, while behind one recognised such amateur violinists as Mrs. Maclure, the Misses Arundel, Gwyther, Strahan and Smyth, and Mr. Cowie, supported by the usual orchestra. The overture showed that it was not for nothing that the invasion of the amateur had taken place, Mrs. Mallaby never for an instant losing charge, and the whole orchestra responding to Captain Sanfords directing hand and baton with a unison that delighted the most critical amongst us. When the curtain went up fresh surprises were in store for us. The familiar actors and actresses had disappeared. In their places were Mrs. Carthew-Yorston and Colonel Clarke, Miss Watson and Major Jim Turner. Even Mrs. Hawkins, whose matchless contralto is now so rarely heard here, had been persuaded to take a leading part. It was a gathering of the very best of the musical talent to be found in India, a gathering such as has probably never before been seen in the Simla theatre. The play opens in a realistically worked out scene of an Italian village, the sombre door of the convent chapel on the right, the sunny street extending on either side into the back-ground. In the distance one hears the tenor serenade to Lola sung by the young Sicilian-Turiddu (Major Turner)—and one's soul flies back to the blue waters of the Mediterranean. The burden of the piece falls on Mrs. Carthew-Yorstoun, who takes the part of Santuzza, the beautiful peasant girl whose heart is broken by Turiddus, desertion of her, and whose vengeance is the pivot of the whole. The part of the fickle swain's mother is filled by Miss A. Watson whose rich contralto has seldom been heard to better advantage. Mrs. Hawkins is Lola the village belle, whose beaux yeux are the cause of the trouble, while Colonel Clarke's deep bass is heard in the jealous husband who eventually kills his rival

There is also a crowd of gaily dressed villagers, amongst whom one can recognise many a well known face, the children being especially delightful.

The following is the synopsis of the story :—

Turiddu, a young Sicilian soldier, is engaged to be married to Santuzza, a peasant girl, having been previously rejected by Lola. He goes off to the wars, and on his return finds that his heart is still subject to the fascinations of Lola, who is now the wife of Alfio, a carter. Santuzza at first pleads with Turiddu, but finding her pleading is in vain, she is overcome by jealousy. Swayed by this she first tells Lucia, Turridu's mother, that Turiddu has forsaken her. Lucia attempts to console her but without success. Santuzza's jealousy then prompts her to revenge, and she accuses Lola to Alfio, of infidelity. Alfio at first disbelieves her, but is eventually persuaded of the truth of Santuzza's assertions and vows revenge. Alfio meets Turiddu who invites him to join in drinking, but he refuses. Turiddu then challenges and is killed by Alfio, leaving Lucia and Santuzza in despair, and the assembled village folk in consternation. In these events there is a field for an immense amount of effective movement. The gem of the whole is the song of the siren, Lola, as she enters the market place. It is Mrs. Hawkin's gift to control her notes, to give her audience that feeling of infinite possibility which disarms criticism. Mrs. Carthew-Yorstoun, has less of the magic of richness in her splendidly trained soprano. Her rendering is occasionally strained, but there is an abandon in her singing which carries everything along and she has that supreme endowment of identifying herself with her part, of herself visibly feeling the motions she depicts, so that her audience cannot but be sensitive to them too. The large chorus is well managed and the idea of the dresses faithfully carried out, the chant in front of the convent, where the villagers kneel before entering the church, being really exceedingly good. Numerous difficulties, including the non-arrival of the score from home at the expected date, and the curtailment of the period for rehearsals, owing to rival claims of "Jim the Penman," which is shortly to be put on the boards, militated so severely against the undertaking that at one time it seemed unlikely that it would be carried through. The great success it has attained, therefore, is the more creditable to Captain Sanford and his co-adjutors who include Captain Holland, in the role of stage manager, and Mrs. Thomson as Mistress of the Robes. The chorus of peasant choir boys comprised—

Mesdames Bailey, Coutts, Caruana, Duncan Campbell, Holloway, Luce, Parsons, Roberts' Sydney, Smith, Thomson, Warden, Wenton.

Misses Beresford-Lovett, E. Buckland, Chapman, Darvell, G. Egerton, Forester-Walker, Fitzgerald, Grey, Harrington, Lincoln, Lukis, E. Lukis, Newton Priestley.

Messrs. Bailey, Bellamy, Burton, Binge, Caruana, J. E. Clarke, Devlin, Fanner, Hutchinson, Holley, Hurley, Liscombe, Millar, Moulson, Martin, MacMahon, Olive, Pearson, Potter, Ribbons, Reynolds, Senior, Thomson, H. Vaughan, Allen, Chambers, Hastings, Finlayson, Lee, Lewis, Lincoln, Newton, Rogers, C. Simmons, G. Simmons, Simpson, Start, Thorn.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

The following are the teams :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	BANGALORE WANDERERS.
Mr E L Sale	Mr Heasley
Mr S N Powell	Capt Fleming
Mr H P Hebblethwaite	Mr Marsden, R A
Mr J s Milne	Capt Gray
Mr L E S Ward	Mr R H Kindersley
Mr J T Weatherby	Dr Pavri
Mr A C Rumboll	Col Peterkin
Mr A W N Ponsonby	Mr E Priestley
Mr Dashwood	Mr C T Studd
Hon M R Wingfield	Mr W Robertson
Mr P Baloo	Mr Jayaram

Play commences at 11 A M sharp.

CHEAP SYMPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been surprised and ashamed, twice lately on occasions of universal mourning (Victoria Day and to-day) to notice the methods of some large European firms in Bombay. After advertising that their premises would be closed, they still remained open and had their staff at work. It seems a pity, that if they cannot afford to close they should not honestly say so, instead of trying to obtain the merit of at least an outward observance of such decencies as these occasions demand. Apart from "its unfairness to other firms who stick to their word of "we close if you will" " shows a very poor example to the native.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 19. DISGUSTED.

II

Sir,—Will you please allow it to be noticed in your paper, that in obvious contradiction to the orders of Government, one of the principal public institutions in this city has not closed its offices to-day. The Bombay Port Trust is the Department alluded to—Its Offices at the Docks, Bunders, and Ballard Pier, are open for business, and the trustees, officers and staff, who form a large body of people, are on duty as usual. It is somewhat hard lines for the latter to be deprived of a public benefit and privilege of observing a close day, in obedience to the wishes of Government. The Trust staff people had also a similar experience in being deprived of the holiday on the day of the Queen's death, when Government Customs, and other public departments, could close their offices. It looks as if the Bombay Port Trust is altogether too important and essential an institution to stop work for a day, at Government bidding—however special the occasion or, it is a very independent body.

Perhaps trade requirements and conditions may be said, to a certain extent, to hinder the Trust from suddenly suspending work at a moment's notice, but when Government orders are issued, fully a day in advance, and in less time than that, it is known in all parts of the city and business centres that a special public holiday is announced for the next day, and that business offices will be closed under Government orders. Is it really the case, that the local Port Trust authorities find it impossible to comply, by arranging to close their offices, and giving their employes a holiday?—Yours, &c.,

September, 19. PRIMROSE.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

RESTRICTIONS ON WET NURSES.

AN IMPOSTER AND A DEFAULTER.

PARIS, AUG. 30.

Paris is all a jog in anticipation of the approaching visit of the Czar, though the Government are still waiting for information as to the date of the Czar's arrival. The President of the Republic received on Wednesday afternoon Prince Urusoff, the subject of the conversation being the Czar's visit, about which the Russian Ambassador seems at last to have some information. It is an open secret that the visit was negotiated without the assistance, and perhaps even without the knowledge, of Prince Urusoff, who learnt the "auspicious news," as M. Waldeck-Rousseau called it, not without a touch of irony, through the newspapers. The principal negotiators were the Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar himself, President Loubet, M. Delcasse, and the French General Pendezec, who was, however, recalled from St. Petersburg, as he "gave himself airs" as being the representative of the general staff. He belongs to the De Boisdeffre and Gonse set, rather than that of the French Government. It would be a mistake to conclude from the above that Prince Urusoff lacked the confidence of his Government. No slight was intended, but it is the way of all autocratic Governments to regard even their highest officials as, in a sense, menials with whom they need not stand on ceremony. Munir Bey is in a very similar position.

M. Bouvard, architect-in-chief of the city of Paris, denies in an interview that he has prepared any decorative schemes for the streets of Paris and the public buildings. He points out that nothing can be done until a little more is known than at present of the Emperor's intentions. He says: "As soon as I get some positive information I will turn the matter over in my mind, and in a few hours my schemes and estimates will be ready. As it is I do not know whether the reception will be organized by the Government or by the Municipality." M. Bouvard said there was no hurry—a fortnight's notice would be plenty. "Money, lots of money and a free hand—that is the right system. That is how it was last time, and you remember everybody was satisfied." In 1896 M. Bouvard was given twelve days' notice, and was allowed £120,000. He did not spend more than half this sum, but he knew that the rest was "on the chimneypiece," like Mrs. Gamp's bottle, for him to use if he felt so disposed. M. Bouvard further remarked that a world-capital like Paris could not array herself twice in the same dress. If the Czar came to Paris the scheme of decoration must be quite new and original. Provided he is only given plenty of money—not necessarily to be all spent—he will undertake to give every satisfaction.

President Loubet left on Wednesday afternoon for Rambouillet. On leaving Montelimar on Tuesday night he received his former colleagues of the Municipal Council of that town. Replying to an address by the Mayor—his successor in that office—M. Loubet said he shared their satisfaction at the increased stability of Ministerial life in France, a condition of things well calculated to further the prosperity of the country. M. Loubet added, "You have just mentioned with what an outburst of joy France has learnt of the impending visit of the Emperor of Russia and of the Empress. The Conseils-Generaux have passed addresses which voice the feelings of the country. The presence of Emperor Nicholas II. at Dunkirk and Rheims proves clearly that in Russia, as well as in France, the union of the two great nations bound together by common sentiments and interests is looked upon as a pledge of power, of safety, and of peace. It proves that the Government of the Republic, unalarmed at the vicissitudes that are inevitable under a system of free government, is following out and developing wisely and firmly the traditional policy of France."

M. Loubet will time his visit so as to be at Dunkirk a day earlier than the Emperor Nicholas, in order to open the new Town Hall Hotel keepers in the town are asking fancy prices for rooms engaged for the Czar's arrival—£3 a night and £4 for rooms on the front. The tariff at Compiegne is £2 a night. On the principle, no doubt, of making hay while the sun shines, the Conseil-General of the Gironde Department, where Bordeaux is situated, have passed a resolution calling upon the Government to negotiate a reduction in the Russian Customs duty on French wine.

Next to "L'Aiglon," one of the most successful plays of last season was, perhaps, M. Brieux's "Les Remplacantes," a satire on mothers who leave their children to be brought up by wet nurses. This widespread French custom is, the author shows, injurious not only to the nurse's own offspring, but also to their foster-children. M. Brieux, who is of opinion that the system of "remplacantes" is one of the causes of the depopulation of France, wrote an open letter some time ago to the Prefect of Police urging that the children of both rich and poor should be restored to their own mothers. The order just issued by M. Lepine is a striking illustration of the influence of a popular comedy on public opinion and legislation. Of M. Brieux it can be said with perfect truth, "Castigat ridendo mores." The latest decree of the Prefect of Police embodies some of his suggestions, one of which is that no nurse shall be allowed to take a situation until her own child has passed the age of seven months. In consequence of this decree the wages of wet nurses in Paris have doubled in a few days, and protests are heard on every side from indignant mothers.

Tarbes and the neighbouring Pyrenean district was visited on Sunday night by a terrific hailstorm. The storm passed over the race course, where a large public was gathered for the races. The horses, pelted by enormous hailstones, bolted, upsetting carriages. A couple of thoroughbreds, worth £600 or £700, broke their legs, and several were injured. Three persons in the neighbourhood of Tarbes were killed—it is not stated how, but presumably by the hail. Numbers of peasants have been injured and taken to the hospital. The crops are lost throughout the district. Hailstones were, on an average, the size of pigeon's eggs and a few the size of hen's eggs with icicles sticking out like the prickles of a hedgehog. In the centre of France five miles of the railway from Millau to Bedarieux have been washed away. In several villages houses are unroofed, trees are pulled up or stripped of their boughs, the crops are converted into litter, the roads are broken up, and many peasants are without shelter. At Salles-Adour a tree fell on a man, crushing both his legs. The victim bled to death.

M. Carcassonne, a Marseilles banker, has been arrested at Nimes, where he was hiding with one of his clerks, named Maccario. The news has created sensation at Marseilles. A few weeks ago M. Carcassonne was examined by the police in consequence of a complaint from a Toulon bank that he had embezzled from them sums amounting to upwards of £20,000. A few days after this complaints came in from far and wide. An Algerian firm alleged that it had been swindled to the amount of £16,000, merchants from Nice, Marseilles, and Nimes stated that they had been victimised to the extent of £5,000 or £6,000. An examination of Mr. Carcassonne's books showed that he had received payments to the amount of £60,000 for shares in bubble companies in Madagascar and elsewhere issued by him. M. Carcassonne on one occasion seems to have been swindled by himself. He paid a former deputy, the editor of an evening paper in Paris, a bribe of £400 on the editor's undertaking to get him the decoration called "Palms Academiques" a distinction far inferior to the Legion of Honour, but nevertheless carrying some prestige in provincial towns and abroad, where French teachers with "Officier d'Academie" on their cards are sometimes believed to be members of the French Academy. The editor having pocketed the bribe failed to perform his undertaking. M. Carcassonne sent him a threatening letter, to which his influential friend replied with humble apologies, explaining that the matter was unavoidably delayed but would be shortly settled. This amusing correspondence has been seized in the Marseilles banker's papers. M. Carcassonne is also charged with swindles in connection with the Universal Exhibition.

Two Paris detectives had their attention drawn in the small hours of Monday morning to the suspicious behaviour of two men in the Rue Francois Premier, a very fashionable street near the Champs-Elysees. Suddenly a window was opened and someone began

to throw out packages of lines, clothes and oil paintings, which the two men below pitched up in a hand-cart. The detectives arrested the men and, after handing them over to a couple of policemen, rang up the concierge of the mansion and went upstairs arresting the third man without difficulty. The way the burglary was planned was highly ingenious. The tenants of one of the flats were at the seaside. On Sunday evening two men stopped in front of the house with a hand-cart and brought up a large Breton cupboard, which they said had been ordered by the tenant. The concierge told them they had better come again, as the people were away. The porters said they were not going to take back a heavy piece of furniture to the other end of Paris, and the concierge, though very unwillingly, allowed them to carry the cupboard upstairs. "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes" seems to have been his state of mind. There was a burglar in the cupboard, a slim young man of 19, formerly a footman in the very house he came to rob, having been dismissed for dishonesty. He knew his former master had gone to the seaside, leaving the keys with the concierge. This knowledge led him to suggest to his two confederates the ingenious scheme that was so nearly successful.

Paris, as everyone knows, raises a large portion of its revenue by means of tolls collected on foodstuffs, spirits, and sundry produce passing through the city gates, and, of course, more or less smuggling goes on. A man was arrested yesterday at the Octroi, the officials having got information that he smuggled spirits in the tyre of his bicycle. Their information proved correct. The duty on spirits is so large that should be surprised if they were not largely smuggled in this fashion.

The landlord, or rather landlady, of the house on which M. Santos-Dumont fell, on the occasion of his accident, brought an action against him to recover the cost of repairing the roof. The case was to have come on this afternoon, but the public who came in numbers, were disappointed, M. Santos-Dumont having paid the sum claimed, £6. He remarked to his friends that he was too busy just now preparing his next trip to dispute claims.

An amusing scene took place at Wednesday's sitting of the Conseil-General of the Nord. A resolution was moved by the Socialist members asking Parliament to disenfranchise all men bound by vows of chastity, viz.—priests and monks. M. Deveraay, a Socialist, said there were two classes of men who ought not to vote—soldiers, because the army must not meddle in politics, and priests and monks, because they shirked family duties. Another member, M. Plichion, who is also Deputy for Lille, remarked that if the resolution were amended so as to "disenfranchise all bachelors he would vote for it. M. Deveray accepted that suggestion, and moved that no bachelor above the age of 25 ought to be allowed to vote. On several members interrupting, he went on to say that marriage was necessary if it was desired that the offspring should not be regarded as illegitimate. It was all the same to him; he was not in favour of marriage, and went through the ceremony of marriage with his own wife against his will. (Laughter.) The motion was rejected.

Three cases of bigamy have been discovered at Havre in one week. The first is that of a waiter on board the Champagne, of the Compagnie Transatlantique, named Boivin. His wife having deserted him in 1887, after three years' of marriage, he traced her to Paris, where he obtained a conviction against her for adultery. Thinking his first marriage was ipso facto dissolved, he remarried. His first wife, though living with somebody else, is prosecuting him. I do not know what an English jury would do, but a French jury will acquit M. Boivin, and will probably feel sorry it cannot send his first wife to prison for her effrontery. The second case is that of a woman who in 1897, when she was only 15, married a workman named Guillon. The couple soon quarrelled and separated. Madame Guillon not having heard of her husband for 35 years, and fancying he must be dead married last December a man named Dufour. This has brought the late husband back to life. The third case is that of a Havre publican named Bienaime, who married a Frenchwoman in Jersey. Husband and wife separated, and M. Bienaime, believing a British marriage or a Jersey marriage was invalid in France, took another wife. His real wife has brought an action.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the general staff and commissariat branches of the army have been instructed by the Minister of War to make as extensive use as possible of automobiles for the Rheims review. All the military motor engineers, both on the active and reserve lists, have been warned that they will be called upon to appear before the Tsar. "The Emperor, in fact," adds the "Echo de Paris," "intimated that he desired to examine closely the working of military automobilism, in which he takes particular interest. Special workshops have already been constructed at St. Petersburg, and everything is ready for the manufacture of automobiles destined for the Russian Army."

M. and Madame Constans arrived in Paris on Thursday morning by the Orient Express, being received at the terminus by M. Delcasse's official secretary. The French Ambassador to Constantinople called in the morning at the Quai d'Orsay, and remained with M. Delcasse for an hour and-a-half. In an interview M. Constans, who was bluff and outspoken, said he had returned to France because he was recalled by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he officially left Turkish territory because he would not stand being made a fool of any longer. He would not return to Constantinople until the conflict was settled—that was perfectly certain. He had had the pleasure of being told this morning by M. Delcasse that his whole line of conduct had the full approval of the Government. M. Constans felt confident that a settlement of the conflict could not be delayed much longer. The Sultan was too well aware of the reasonableness of French claims to continue to refuse satisfaction. A correspondent of the "Patrie" asked him whether there was any prospect of war with Turkey. "Oh, that is out of the question." The same correspondent showed him an account of an interview sent from Vienna to a London contemporary. M. Constans replied, "You can contradict that interview. I never said I would not return to Constantinople. On the contrary I intend to return immediately the conflict is settled and a settlement cannot be delayed so long. You can also deny that I have any intention of concerning myself with French politics." The French Ambassador is staying in Paris three or four days, and will then go to his country seat of Sembel in the South of France.

M. Constans' departure from Constantinople, which the Sultan up to the last moment hoped to prevent, has thrown the Porte and the Palace into a state of great anxiety, everybody being ignorant of the steps France may now take. The Constantinople Correspondent of the "Temps" says that the Sultan summoned a Cabinet Council yesterday at the Konak to consider the situation. The local opinion is that Abdul Hamid will yield. There is a rumour that riots have broken out at Smyrna on account of the discharging without pay of time-expired soldiers.

POONA STEEPLE-CHASES.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 31st SEPTEMBER.

2nd Entries closed on Tuesday 17th September.

Maiden Horse Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 6.)

7 Mr Blondin's b aus g Detective, 5 years.

Arab Trial Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
(1st Entries 9.)

10 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13-3.
11 Mr A H Amer's b a h Turkish Flag 11 13-3.

The Nursery Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 12.)

13 Mr Mathuradas Goculdass' g a h Silver Fox 12-3.

The Little Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 15.)

16 Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob 13-2.

During the week ending the 13th instant, the death-rate in Madras was 110·2 per mille, or more than double the mean of the previous ten years, viz., 52·3. Cholera was responsible for 113 deaths, dysentery for 179, and diarrhœa for 23. The death-rate was highest in the 1st Division, viz., 158·5 per mille, while it was lowest (60·2) in the 6th Division.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

We publish on another page a petition that from Poona is referred to which would seem to be fairly typical of the opposition to the Bombay Revenue Bill. It adds nothing whatever to the discussion which has already been conducted at great length, and indeed it would appear impossible to say anything fresh on the subject. This absence of subsequent fresh argument may reasonably be regarded as a proof that the time given for discussion was not, as alleged, insufficient, and that the opponents of the measure had ample opportunity to say all that there was to say. Assuredly if the amendment had been carried and the Bill had been tossed back to Revenue and Judicial Officers for opinion, many conflicting opinions would have been recorded, and the opponents would have been able to pick out what they pleased, and take their stand on the solid rock of official opinion. The opinions of Anglo-Indian bureaucrats are notorious for diversity and discrepancy. We can hardly remember an important measure on which the opinion of officials has not been fairly divided. With a pleasing assumption of candour, "the memorialists" do not mean to say that there are no officials in the Presidency who would like to have the Bill as it is." The other side might safely refrain from asserting that there were no officials who would prefer to have the Bill other than it is. In the treatment of the Punjab Land Alienation Act which by contrast, has become quite a model of correct procedure—the view taken at the time in certain quarters was somehow not the view taken by the memorialists—we have an excellent illustration of the fluidity of official opinion. It will be remembered that that measure was passed against the opinion of the very highest authority. The result in the present case could hardly have been different from what it has been had many months been given for discussion. Still it must be admitted that the hurry of the Bombay Government was unfortunate if not indecent; it occasioned misconception; and it must have excited suspicion and put into opposition some who, if they had not been rushed, would have ranged themselves on the side of the Bill. But this is a question of official manners rather than of official morals; and in their hearts the memorialists ought not to be ungrateful, for the action of the Government has given them their only argument of any weight.

For it cannot be said that this petition goes any way to prove that the opposition to the Bill is the opposition of the rayat and not of the sowcar. Considering the influence of the sowcar in the Bombay Presidency, and particularly in the Deccan, the number of petitions against the Bill is only what was to be expected; and the fact that arrears of revenue were paid up in a considerable number of cases by persons who apparently had not themselves the means to pay would only go to show that the man behind the curtain was the sowcar. Equally unconvincing is the legal argument on the technical meaning of the term "forfeiture;" it is simply irrelevant to the practical issue. If there had been no doubt about the term, there would have been no need for the contention provision of the Bill. The Issue is one of political expediency, not of legal interpretation. Undoubtedly coming events have cast their shadow before, and the fear of far-reaching changes is the underlying motive of the opposition. Presumably the memorialists had not seen, when they wrote, the Report of Sir Antony MacDonnell's Commission or they would scarcely have concluded with a prayer that "the remedial measures suggested by the various Commissions be tried," for the proposals of the latest Commission leave the present measure far behind and out of sight. We cordially agree that revenue collection should be more elastic, and that it would be an immense advantage if agricultural banks were established; but surely these banks must depend upon the efforts of the people themselves. These palliatives are important, but they are only superficial. We are inclined to criticise not the omission of strict limitations to the scope of the Bill, but the apparent intention of Government to limit its application to a special class, thereby depriving an experimental measure of most of its experimental value. We can assure the memorialists that there are many resting places between the "rayat" and the "dairy labourers." There are many millions of prosperous farmers in Northern India who have no legal right of transfer. They are known as occupancy tenants. We have always understood that Revenue Officers in Northern India regard the refusal to occupancy tenants of the power of transfer as essential to their prosperity. Perhaps if Sir Antony MacDonnell's inquiries had not foreshadowed sweeping changes, the world would have been spared these ululations—this crying in the night, this craving for the light, this absence of all language but a cry.—"Pioneer."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The Champagne Stakes of 30sovs each, 20ft, and 5 only to the fund if declared by the first Tuesday in June 1901 with 500sovs added, for two-year-olds; colt 9st, fillies 8st 11lbs; the owner of the second horse to receive 100sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes: Red House in,

Capt Eustace Loder's br f Game Chick by Gallinule—Tierce ..... Relff 1
..... Esards, McCall 2
Mr. R S Sieve's b f Sceptre, by Persimmon—Ornament ..... Loates 3
(Winner trained by Huggins)

Betting: 5 to 2 against Game Chick.

Won by a length and-a-half; seven lengths between second and third.

*Unnamed at time of entry.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

The great Yorkshire Handicap plate of 1,300sovs; second to receive 200sovs and the third 100sovs; winners of a handicap after August 29, at no os, 4lbs, of one value 300 rove 7lbs, of one value 500sovs 10lbs, or of any race value 2000sovs 14lbs extra entrance 5sovs, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, September 3rd, 15sovs if left in after that time, or 25sovs for starters. Old St. Leger Course.

Mr J. H Holdsworth's b c Balsarroch, by Martagon—Hazy, 3yrs, 6st. 6lbs ..... Childs 1
Sir J. B. Maples' ch Avidity by Minting—Avilon 5yrs, 8st. 2lbs ..... Loates 2
Mr. G Edwardes's br c Santol, by Quæu's Birthday—Merry Wife, 4yrs, 9st, 10lbs ..... Rickaby 3
(Winner trained by Watson.)

Betting 6 to 1 against Balsarroch ..... second and third.
Won by a head; eleven lengths between second and third.

THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25sovs. each, for then three year olds; colts 9st, fillies 8st. 11lbs, the owner of the second horse to receive 30sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; Old St. Leger Course (about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards)...225 subs Closed 12th September 1899.

Mr L de Rothschild's br c Doricles, by Florizel II—Rosalie ..... K Cannon 1
Mr W C Whitney's br c Volodyovski, by Florizel II—La Reine ..... Ralff 2
Mr J Gubbin's ch c Revenue, by Blairfinde—Income ..... Jones 3
G Fabers' b c Pietermaritzburg, by St Simon—Sea Air ..... Cannon 4
Sir R Waldie Griffith's b c Ian, by St Serf—Berengaria ..... Martin 0
Mr Douglas Baird's ch c Veronese, by Donovan—Maize ..... Rickby 0
Mr J D Bremond's b c Jacobite II, by Isinglass—Mistress Gilby ..... Stern 0
Sir J B Maples' ch c Lord Bobs, by Bend Or—Silver Sea ..... Loates 0
Mr J Musker's b f Princess Melton, by Melton—Schoolbook ..... Madden 0
Sir J Miller's b f Aida, by Galopin—Queen Adelaide ..... Halsey 0
Mr Vyner's ch c Syneros, by Marsion Bonny Lizzie ..... Finlay 0
Mr Arthur James's b c Fortunatus, by St Frusquin—Lucky Lady ..... Maher 0
Mr Arthur James's br c Cynical, by St Serf—Satirical ..... Jones 0
(Winner trained by Watson.)

Betting. 40 to 1 against Doricles, 6 to 5 on Volodyovski, 100 to 8 against Revenue, 25 to 1 Pieterl maritzburg, 100 to 6 Ian, 100 to 8 Veronese, 10 to s Jacobite II, 25 to 1 Lord Bobs, 40 to 1 Princess Melton, 100 to 1 Aida, 109 to 1 Syneros, 10 to 1 Fortunatus, 180 to 1 Cynical..

Revenue led going up the hill, then Cynical drew level and passing Revenue went on in front attended by Veronese till the straight where Revenue again assumed command. But at the distance he gave way to Doricles and Volodyovski, and the former stalling off the Derby winner's challenge won after an exciting and bumping finish by a bare neck; three lengths dividing second and third. Time—3min. 8 2-5th secs.

An objection lodged against Doricles for boring was overruled.—"Asian."

Pending the reply from the Secretary of State to the despatch of the Government of India, regarding the North-West Frontier Province, which reached the India Office on August 8th, various details are being worked out with the different departments. The necessary regulations are being drafted, the offices selected, etc., and everything should be ready for a start in November.

Holloway's Pills Good spirits. Everyone has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather oftentimes receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver and a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best antidotes for want of appetite, nausia, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

CANTEENS AND CO-OPERATION.—III

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

In the two preceding articles I have gone at some length into the evils of the system under which canteens are nowadays managed in the British Army; in this and the concluding article I propose to point out the remedy.

The system which I have just alluded to may be described as the "regimental" system, and it has hitherto been supposed that the only possible alternative lay in the re-introduction of the "tenant" system, with all the evils which were formerly found to be inseparable from it. Under the tenant system it was the custom to hand over the monopoly for the sale of all articles sold in barracks to a civilian shopkeeper, who was nominated by the officer commanding the regimental district in which the barracks were situated, and who entered into an agreement, terminable at a week's notice, to supply the necessary articles, guaranteed to be of good quality, at a fair and reasonable price, and to pay a fixed sum per head to the canteen fund of the battalion for every soldier on the strength, being charged a nominal rent of sixpence a week for the grocery bar, tap-room, and shop. Were it possible to work this system in an ideal manner—that is to say, were the tenant an angel from heaven, instead of as usually was, a local tradesman or brewer, keen to make money, honestly, if possible, but at any rate to make money—it is quite possible that it might answer all purposes. Regimental officers and soldiers would not be diverted from their proper duties, the one to supervise the management of the bar and shop, the other to measure out the beer and groceries; the men of the regiment would be able to buy what they required far cheaper than they could supply their needs in the town, and would at the same time receive some share of the profits in the form of the monthly capitation grant to the canteen fund.

As a matter of fact, however, this system was found to offer even greater opportunities for roguery and corruption than the regimental system which I have just criticised. The tenant had a direct interest in selling as much beer as he could, for a larger profit can be made from beer than from any other article sold in the canteen, and numerous cases were discovered of tenants using inaccurate weights always to the disadvantage of their customers. This system also gave a direct encouragement to adulteration and every form of pretty trickery by which the tenant could contrive to swell his profits at the expense of the soldier; and the Military Garrison Board which was assembled every quarter to examine his goods and to scrutinise his price list was quite unfitted for the duty thrust upon it, a duty which was usually performed in a most slipshod and perfunctory manner. Moreover, the tenant had invariably ample notice of the coming of the Board of Survey, and was consequently able to make any little arrangements he might consider advisable to baffle their scrutiny.

The tenant's monopoly did not extend to the sergeants' mess, nor to the officers' mess, but an obliging man who was willing to supply these institutions cheaper than any outside shopkeeper—an easy matter for the tenant with an establishment in barracks, no rates or taxes to pay, and a keen sense of the advantage of keeping on good terms with the ruling power—found little difficulty in monopolising their supply, at any rate for a considerable portion of the articles they consumed, and earned at the same time the credit of being a most civil and accommodating individual. This reputation could also be acquired in other even less reputable ways, and it was of little use for the men to grumble at the quality of the liquor when sergeant-majors and such-like influential people were ready to asseverate solemnly that Tommy Atkins was a "grouser," and that the goods to be bought at the canteen were fully equal in quality to any that could be purchased elsewhere, and were sold at the cheapest possible rate. So the soldier grumbled in vain, the canteen tenant waxed fat, and speedily became on the most confidential terms with the little hierarchy which, outside the knowledge of the commissioned ranks practically controls the inner life of the barracks.

Eventually some inkling of what was going on reached the ears of the authorities, with the result that the tenant system fell into bad odour, and the regimental system was substituted for it as far as was possible, bringing in its train corruption almost as widespread and as mischievous as that which disgraced the tenant system in its most evil days.

I have just alluded to the fact that it was the interest of the tenant to keep on good terms with the authorities by supplying officers' and sergeants' messes at prices which could afford him no legitimate profit. It would it surprise my readers to be told that at the present moment there is at least one large firm of Army contractors for canteen and grocery bar supplies which takes the same measures to keep on good teams with the ruling regimental powers? That such a state of things should be permitted to continue is certainly not creditable to the regiments which condescend to avail themselves of the favourable terms offered by the contractors, but I imagine it may be put down to the officers' ignorance of business, and to the fact that, owing to this they fail to realise that they are saving their own pockets at the expense of their men. It is only too natural, when one considers the ideas of commercial morality which prevail among so many of those interested in the supply of canteens, that contractors should be ready enough to lose a sprat to catch a whale. They certainly take good care that their bait is not thrown away, and invariably catch the whale all right.

I have now endeavoured to show that the present system is as bad as it well could be, and that the old tenant system was even worse, if possible. In what direction, then, may we look for reform? To indicate this it will be necessary for me to describe as briefly as possible the rise of the co-operative system in the Army, for in the universal adoption of a true system of co-operation, and in that alone, is salvation to be found.

Most people have some idea of the extent to which the co-operative movement has spread among the working-classes of the United Kingdom and of the vast benefits which it has conferred upon them. The following figures, taken from the annual report of the Co-operative Union of the United Kingdom, will make this quite clear: "During the last thirty-nine years the co-operative societies of Great Britain have done trade to the amount of £1,050,000 sterling, which trade has resulted in a profit of £100,000,000 sterling. The profit of £100,000,000 belongs to the members of the co-operative societies, and is divided amongst them in proportion to their purchases from the societies. . . . The annual profit of the trading transactions of the co-operative societies amounts to about £7,000,000. Out of this amount £60,000 is given for educational work, and about £30,000 to charitable purposes." This profit is made, of course, by the elimination of the middleman, and of the interest which has to be earned in order to satisfy the shareholders in large trading companies. The members of these societies, in fact, bind themselves together to buy goods in the cheapest market, through the medium of the Wholesale Co-operative Society, distributing the profits which result from their trading, after the payment of the necessary expenses, among themselves according to the amount of their purchases. These societies differ from the so-called co-operative stores in that they are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, instead of under the Joint Stock Companies Acts. The Industrial and Provident Societies Act limit nunt the holding of a shareholder to £200, and the rules of a society generally limit the interest to 5 per cent., and also provide (where desired) for all private shareholders to be paid off at par as soon as the society can do without them. In fact, the co-operative society differs from the co-operative store in working for the interest of the consumer and not for that of the shareholder. What reason is there that this system cannot be worked to advantage in the Army? Why is it that the soldier must remain the only working-man who is compelled to submit to the rapacity and extortion of the greedy middleman? There is absolutely none. In my concluding article I propose to describe the military co-operative society already in existence, and to point out how it can be made use of to place the canteen system of our Army on a basis entirely satisfactory to the soldier and most beneficial to the State.

(To be concluded.)

Altogether, the Empress Frederick is said to have left £550,000, including Castle Friedrichshof. This comparatively considerable amount accrued from savings made from her dowry of £50,000, the English annuity of £8,000, the allowance she received as Empress-Dowager, and the £150,000 inherited from the Duchess of Galliera. This sum was, however, invested in Castle Friedrichshof. The Empress bequeathed to each of her children £50,000, but the youngest daughter, Princess Margaret, gets Castle Friedrichshof, in addition, her husband, Prince Charles of Hesse, being the only Prince wealthy enough to keep it up. The famous collection of art objects which Herr Robert Tornow, of Berlin, left to the Empress several years ago will remain partly at Castle Friedrichshof and partly at the so-called Crown Prince's Palace Unter den Linden, in Berlin. The collection is valued at £50,000.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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IN GEORGIAN DAYS.

One of the most interesting of recent contributions to the "Cornhill" is Miss Louisa Courtenay's reminiscences of the times when the nineteenth century was in its teens. We make the following extracts:—

I only remember travelling by stage-coach once; we travelled generally in our own carriage with post-horses. It was on returning from Brighton after the holidays, and we had a spill on the way, all four horses coming down, which was considered rather an unusual thing. Nobody was much hurt, and after a short delay we went gaily on again, and I think there was some truth in the remark I heard from an old coachman some years later on the first introduction of railways, "When there's a coaching accident, why, there you are, but when there's a railway accident, where are you?" It was a beautiful sight to see the start of the Brighton to London mail coach, and one of the favourite amusements of visitors—the fine turn-out, the four ostlers standing with their hand on the corner of the horse-cloths, and, on the stroke of the clock, their simultaneous spring back as the coachman raised his whip, and the horses sprang forward as if consciously proud and happy. I am free to confess that my favourite mode of conveyance in towns was the sedan-chair. How else could one be certain, even in the most boisterous weather, to arrive at one's destination, dry warm, and tidy, nipped up as one was in one's own hall, and set down in that of the house where one's dinner or ball was going on? Edinburgh and Bath were the last places where I was thus conveyed to evening parties; in London the sedan-chair had just become extinct. Travelling was so expensive, that gentlemen thought twice before accepting an invitation for a week's shooting. It took three days and cost £10 to go from Edinburgh to London. I have no recollection of my first journey by a railway train, but I do remember that the first use we made of the electric telegraph was to inquire for the Derby winner at the Paddington Great Western Railway station.

When the twopenny London post-office was established, it was not etiquette to make use of it for private letters, and I remember my father's annoyance when a stupid footman had posted a letter to Sir Robert Peel instead of sending it by a groom. "It seems so impertinent to send a private letter to a man like Sir Robert Peel by post." Invitations and their answers were always sent by hand.

The drinking and swearing habits of those days did not come much under my personal observation, and yet I saw enough of them to appreciate the improvement that has taken place since then. Gentlemen were often tipsy at balls, and I remember on one occasion my partner not coming to claim his dance because his friends had just led him away tipsy. Scotland was far worse than England, and one New Year's Day at Edinburgh I did not see one sober man in the streets. Swearing was almost universal, and I have heard oaths drop from the lips of peeresses. One old general of our acquaintance was so inveterate a swearer that a clergyman friend of his implored him to at least render his expletives harmless by substituting the words "corks and bottles" for his habitual oaths. I had a parrot at the time, and taught him to say "corks and bottles." One day the general came to call and soon broke out into his old habit, upon which the parrot from the next room cried, "Oh, fie, General, say corks and bottles."

My first acquaintance with the stern realities of life occurred when I was about five years old, in witnessing my mother's grief on hearing that her friend, Mrs. Perry, and her eldest daughter, Honoria, had been seized by Algerine pirates in the Mediterranean on their way home from Italy, and held to ransom. I believe they were well and honourably treated during their captivity, which was not a long one, the money for their ransom being quickly forthcoming. Often, too, I have heard my father relate how, when he was six or seven years old, he was travelling through France with his parents and they were detained no less than five years at Boulogne by the Revolutionary Government before being allowed to sail for England. He well remembered being stopped by the mob when out walking with the nursemaid, and they were both forced to dance round a bonfire, in which was being burnt an effigy of poor Marie Antoinette. On another occasion he went into a pastry-cook's shop to buy some "pate de guimauve," of which he was very fond, and tendered an "assignat" in payment. The man took it, but remarked that a young gentleman with a fine gold watch ought to be ashamed to pay for his purchase with an "assignat."

MAGIC.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Now his necessities growing daily on him, and wanting the help of friends to relieve him, he was at last forced to join himself to a company of vagabond gypsies, whom occasionally he met with, and to follow their trade for a maintenance . . . . After he had been a pretty while well exercised in the trade, there chanced to ride by a couple of scholars who had formerly been of his acquaintance. The scholar had quickly spied out these old friends among the gypsies, and their amazement to see him among such society had well nigh discovered him; but by a sign he prevented them owning him before that crew, and taking one of them aside privately, desired him with his friend to go to an inn, not far distant, promising there to come to them. They accordingly went thither and he follows: after their first salutation his friends inquired how he came to lead so odd a life as that was, and so joined himself into such a beggarly company. The scholar gypsy having given them an account of the necessity which drove him to that kind of life, told them that the people he went with were not such imposters as they were taken for, but that they had a traditional kind of learning among them and could do wonders by the power of the imagination and that he had learned much of their art and improved it further than themselves could. And to evince the truth of what he told them he said he'd remove into another room, leaving them to discourse together, and upon his return tell them the sense of what they had talked of; which accordingly he performed, giving them a full account of what had passed between them in his absence. The scholars being amazed at so unexpected a discovery, earnestly desired him to unriddle the mystery. In which he gave them satisfaction, by telling them that what he did was by the power of imagination, his phantasy leading theirs; and that himself had dedicated to them the discourse they had held together while he was away from them; that there were warrantable ways of heightening the imagination to that pitch as to bend another's and that when he had compassed the whole secret some parts of which he was yet ignorant of, he intended to leave their company and give the world an account of what he had learned.

If all who have described events like this have not dreamt, we should rewrite our histories, for all men, certainly all imaginative men, must be for ever casting forth enchantments, glamours, illusions, and all men, especially tranquil men who have no powerful egotistic life, must be continually passing under their power. Our most elaborate thoughts, elaborate purposes, precise emotions, are often, as I think, not really ours, but have on a sudden come up, as it were, out of hell or down out of heaven. The historian should remember, should he not? Angels and devils not less than kings and soldiers, and plotters and thinkers. What matter if the angel or devil indeed certain old writers believed, self with an organised shape in some tion, what matter "if God himself existing beings or men," as Blak none the less admit that the wondering influences, shapes from a hermit of the wilderness chambers and studies and never be certain that it was ing in the wine-press who in men's minds, that pow and imagination about have written, or that th so many counties were begin in the mind of so his eyes for a moment

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LIFE IN MONGOLIA 800 YEARS AGO.

SVEN HEDIN'S DISCOVERIES.

A letter from Sven Hedin to the King of Sweden has recently been published, in which the first detailed account of his last journey of exploration is given. This communication, like the previous ones, was written at Charkalik, and is dated April 23 last. A summary of it is sent by the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard." Leaving Tamen Tagh Sven Hedin went east-north-east via Lake Gasnor, and passed over the highest part of the mountain chain of Aka Tagh and Astin Tagh as far as Anambar, with a side trip to the Sirting Mongols. As is already known from his previous letters, he went through the Desert of Gobi. He found that this desert is divided from south to north in the following belts:—Firstly, low and barren mountain chains; secondly sandhills; thirdly, Kamish steppes—kamish is a kind of reed which also grows in great abundance in the Kirghis steppes.

"Here," says the explorer, "we dug for water, and found some that, at a pinch, is potable. After this we crossed, going constantly north, a system of low hill ranges running parallel east and west, a direct continuation of Tiep Shan and Koruk Tagh. In this exceedingly lonely, barren, and mountainous country, where, we wandered twelve whole days without finding a drop of water, and where our situation would have been very precarious if we had not been overtaken by a snowstorm, the wild camel lives in large herds. On the way I observed all the old camel paths."

After this the explorer went to the spring Altamish Jaghlak, which he visited last year, and thence travelled for two days in a southern direction to the ruins he discovered last year, but when, on account of the late season, he was unable to explore thoroughly. Of this very interesting and important part of his journey he says, among other things:—

"I made excavations and excursions in the neighbourhood for a week, and discovered three more settlements and several country estates and houses built of burnt brick. In the interior of one of the brick buildings we found a dozen very well preserved and complete manuscripts in Chinese script, and about a hundred fragments, together with 30 small staves of tamarisk wood, these also with Chinese letters. An educated Chinese says that the manuscript is a private letter, but that it mentions also a large highway passing by here, and it further says that this district was called Lo. The small staves are partly visiting cards, and partly a kind of receipt which the inhabitants had from the Government for wheat and maize delivered to the Crown. The most remarkable thing is that nearly all the staves are dated the same day. The following date, for example, is found, 'the twenty-first of the eleventh month in the fifth year of the Emperor Taishi's reign.' Hence I am able to ascertain the exact age of these settlements. My Chinese says that they are 800 years old.

"Some Buddhist temples were also discovered in these settlements, one of which was especially well preserved. It must have been wonderfully beautiful in its time. Its walls were decorated on the outside with carving, some of which I have brought with me. In the interior we found a statue of Buddha, whose dilapidated trunk we took with us. The temple looked towards the south, over the densely-wooded shore of the old Lop Nor Lake. If doubts have hitherto been entertained in regard to the statement that these settlements were situated on the shore of a lake long since dried up, proofs can now be obtained that such a lake must have existed. It extended, in a southern direction from the settlements.

"A survey, lasting a week, was made of the desert between the old Lake Lop Nor and the new Kara Koshun. The distance between their northern shores is eight kilometres, and the survey shows that the desert lies in the same plain with very small differences in altitude. Directly south of the ruins there is a sharp depression where the bottom is on a level with Kara Koshun. This depression doubtless represents the situation of the old Lake Lop Nor. The Lop Nor problem has thus been finally solved. Owing to certain peculiarities of the Kara Koshun basin, I expressed the opinion, at the end of my last journey, that the basin of the lake extended northwards.

GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

ALLEGED BAD MATERIAL.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" of Aug. 23, publishes a strong criticism apparently written by a Naval man upon the recent British Naval manœuvres. The writer declares that after careful study, the rumours concerning the alleged inefficiency of the British Fleet must be regarded as absolutely justified. He even goes so far as to say that the British Fleet matched against a hostile fleet of even approximately the same calibre would be badly defeated. The writer considers Great Britain's Naval equipment to be far behind the latest improvements in ships, material, construction, armour, and guns. First-class armoured cruisers, he declares, are conspicuous by their absence, and the numbers of torpedo catchers and destroyers are equally insufficient. He regards the sudden close of the manœuvers as proving the well founded character of his contention. "Admiral Noel being in a hopeless plight owing to the bad material under his command."

"The failure of the cruisers," continues the writer "shows a want of clear method in the tactical use of this class of war vessel in the British Navy." The article recognises the skill of Admiral Noel and the daring strategy and determination of Admiral Wilson, but comparing the British and French manœuvres, he comes to the conclusion that while France can boast of success, Great Britain can only mark failure; "for the French manœuvres have proved the superiority of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean, whereas the British manœuvres showed that a powerful, well-directed French Fleet would keep the upper hand even in the Channel."

A MONKEY ON A BICYCLE.

"At one time," says Mr. Cecil Aldin, the anim painter, in an interview in the September, num of the "Young Woman." "I haunted the Zoo cal Gardens and made studies of the animals I used to keep a large African monkey and In useful as a model until he became too unmanageable. He got out one day, a great trouble in catching him, and when I get hold of him he bit me nicely throu I thought it was about time I got rid so I resolved to take him to the Zoo the handle-bars of my bicycle—he w monkey—and rode up with him. whom I met that day were rath expense. 'I see you've got your said one of them. The keepers much alarmed when they saw the monkey. They said that gerous animal, and ought t "Are you going to have that kind?" "No, ful donkey now, wh in tandem with an useful, not only of burden, for I driving tour with h ides of amusing m hunt with my ho very well by hi and we are goi follow him. usual bicyc

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Temple's enthusiasm for the cause of temperance has been the subject of infinite anecdotes. None perhaps is more perfect, though it may well be suspected to be apocryphal, than that of the Irish Ordination candidate. While at Fulham it was Dr. Temple's habit to have parties of young Ordination candidates to stay at the Palace for a few days, and he took every opportunity of testing their future capabilities. One evening he came into the room where the half-dozen young men were, and informed them that he was going into his study to lie on his sofa and pretend to be a sick parishoner, and they were to come to him in turn. When the Bishop left the room there was a long silence; nobody dared to enter the awful study. But the voice of the Bishop asking if they were going to be all night, roused them, and they decided to draw lots as to who should go. The lot fell on a youthful Irishman who taking his courage in both hands, entered the sanctum and bending over the supposed invalid, shook his head sadly, and in deeply sympathetic tones murmured; "Oh! Frederick, Frederick, it's the drink again."

The first thing which strikes you when you meet Dr. Temple is his voice. It is an extraordinary strident, harsh voice which would be a handicap to many less able men. A good story is told about his peculiarity. He dropped in casually one Sunday at a London church, and took a seat at the bottom with, as his neighbour, a bricklayer. When the hymn was announced, it proved to be a favourite of Dr. Temple and, the bricklayer offering him a share of his book, the Archbishop sang each verse with such enthusiasm and so out of tune as to attract some attention. His neighbour stood it as long as he could, and then, losing patience, he turned to Dr. Temple and said: "You'd better stop, friend, you're spiling the service."

For Sir Thomas Bucknill is still at heart the "Tommy" who was, in the days of briefs, the idol of his friends and the soul of the mess-table. "If I were to decide who is the most popular man at the Bar," the late Sir Frank Lockwood once said, "I should say Tommy Bucknill, with Dick Webster as 'proxime accessit,'" and the entire Bar would probably have endorsed this verdict of a man who was so well in the running for the popularity prize himself. Sir Thomas is ideally at home at Epsom, for he loves horses and horse-racing better far than "briefs and bamboozling," as he once summed up his profession. If he has any regrets (although one cannot associate such an idea with a personality so incorrigibly happy one may be that he was not born a steeple-chasing country squire, for when once "Tommy" gets astride of a horse, a seven-foot wall would not stop him. He has had many narrow escapes, but, as he humorously says, he is reserved for a "higher" fate, with a playful emphasis on the "higher."

St. Frideswide's Church, Poplar, has just been enriched by an interesting gift, which is probably unique in England. It is an altar-cloth valued at more than two thousand guineas, which, like Penelope's web, has taken ten years to manufacture and is partly woven of human hair. St. Frideswide's—which is one of the most beautiful modern edifices in the East End—was, as the rare dedication implies, erected by members of Christ Church, Oxford, and is the only church in London which possesses a votive ship such as may be seen in the churches of Holland.

The Duke of Richmond is one of the most popular of Scotch landlords, and the feudal feeling has by no means died out on his estates. There are now four generations in the direct line. The venerable Duke, his eldest son Lord March, the latter's eldest son Lord Settrington and again his infant son, at whose birth there were great rejoicings on the Gordon estates, and bon fires blazing over Banffshire. Gordon Castle is a vast building, with a frontage of 600 feet, and a lofty Saxon tower, a relic of the ancient castle. The river Spey flows through the park, and affords some of the best salmon fishing in Scotland.

Among unconventional judges (using the term in no disrespectful sense) Mr. Justice Bucknill must certainly have a high place. "Why don't you call me 'Tommy?'" he once said to a too respectful junior, who would persist in addressing him as "Mr. Bucknill." "I'd have you to know that my name is 'Tommy,' and I must ask you to stick to it." No one calls him "Tommy" now, but there is more than a suspicion that the learned judge would not resent the familiarity if it came from those who knew him in the olden days.

There is a delicious passage of self-revelation

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

MR. HERBERT WARING'S first appearance as an actor-manager, and the production of Mr. Boyle Lawrence's first long play, at the Imperial, were the simultaneous events of theatrical interest last week. The whole plot of "A Man of his Word" is suggested, if not told, in the proverb printed on the programme: "There is no greater fraud than a promise unfulfilled." Interesting and unequal, melodramatic and unconvincing, earnest and exciting, well-constructed and with an effective curtain at the close of every act, Mr. Lawrence's play held the audience from beginning to end—sometimes, it is true, with a much firmer grip than at others. The man of the word is Captain Meredith, who is bound by an oath of secrecy to his best friend Sir Philip Pangdon, not to reveal the fact that he (Pangdon) has been guilty of deserting a wounded comrade on the field. Circumstances, and the necessities of the play, place Meredith himself in the position of the suspected coward. From this incident the story evolves. Meredith keeps his word to the letter, although it spells his own ruin. Pangdon is the fraud of the proverb, willing to sacrifice his friend for the safety of his own reputation and the love of Esther Davenant. Of course there is a girl to be loved, and of course Pangdon and Meredith both love her.

The best scene in "A Man of his Word"—direct, simple, and strong—is in the second act, between Sir Philip Pangdon (Mr. H. B. Irving) and Meredith (Mr. Herbert Waring). They meet at Simla three months after the event which has deprived Meredith of his position. He is waiting for the word from his friend which is to clear his name. He is confident, excited, almost unstrung. Pangdon comes at last. Their hands meet, Meredith waits for the renewal of the written promise, "I will return and clear you!" The two men are alone in the dazzling sunshine of a particularly bright and pretty scene. The quick words of hope die away from Meredith's lips. He slowly realises that Pangdon intends to hold him to his word. The deep voices fall and rise in suppressed passion—one forgets the utter improbability of the conduct of both men in the well-written, powerfully played contrast between the two. When the curtain falls it is on a situation full of promise and interest.

The most dramatic moment in Mr. Boyle Lawrence's play occurs in the third act. It owes much to the nervous intensity of Mr. H. B. Irving. Mistaking for a moment the words of a jealous woman—"Your friend has betrayed you?"—surrounded by his fellow officers, forgetting everything else in his blind rage, Pangdon proclaims the truth. There is a general exclamation of utter amazement; his friends fall back; Meredith cries, "I have told them nothing!" Then Pangdon sees what he has done. There are a few seconds of perfect silence. The last word of the story has been spoken. It is the dramatic moment of the whole play.

In a cast of over twenty people, there are only half a dozen parts which stand out with any prominence in "A Man of his Word." It is "a man's play," and Mr. Irving and Mr. Waring certainly divide one's attention and chief interest between them. Mrs. Reverly (played by Mrs. Cecil Raleigh) is a most unattractive, unnecessary character. Esther Davenant (Miss Hilda Rivers) is the heiress beloved of the man of his word and "the other man." Kate Meredith (Miss Janet Alexander) and Mrs. Meredith (Miss Pattie Bell) are both well sketched types of character; but Mrs. Prescott (Miss Hilda Hanbury) only appears to disappear. Lieutenant St. Ansell, although he is killed at the end of the first act, is certainly to be remembered by the earnest acting of Mr. Pyrn Williamson. Mr. Ben Webster looks handsome, and makes quite the most of a small comedy part as Captain Lorrimer.

When Mr. George Alexander announced that Paolo, in his production in December of "Paolo and Francesca" at the St. James's would be played by a young actor hitherto unknown to London, shrewd guessers at once conceived the idea that the young actor would come from Mr. Benson's company. Mr. Henry H. Ainley is the coming Paolo. A handsome young man of only twenty-one, he comes from the North of England, and his stage experiences hardly cover two years. Although Mr. Benson has been as yet his sole manager, it was Mr. Alexander, who is indirectly responsible for his entering "the" profession. When the St James's Theatre company was appearing in a Northern town, Mr. Alexander was in need of a few "extra gentlemen" to walk on in "The Masqueraders." Mr. Ainley was one of the amateurs who volunteered. Directly afterwards he gave up his bank clerkship and joined the company of F.R.B. A short time ago Mr. Alexander saw the future Paolo play Lorenzo in "The Merchant of Venice," and the splendid opportunity he is to be given at the St. James's is the fortunate result.

Mr. H. H. Ainley tells an amusing little story of his return to his own Northern town after the first tour with Mr. Benson's company. A couple of factory girls caught sight of him in the street, and one of them exclaimed, staring at the handsome young player, "Ee, sither, 'e muted well look so ashamed on 'issen 'e's goan to be a unctress!"

The dashing Don Cæsar de Bazan, in the pers[on] Mr. Lewis Waller, continuing his most succe[ssful] career, started on tour at the Duke of York's Thea[tre] on Saturday night. "A Royal Rival" is preceded by a one-act play, founded on an incident in "Les Miserables," called "The Bishop's Candlesticks," by Norman McKinnell. He is one of the many actors who give much of their spare time to dramatic writing. Mr. McKinnell comes from Dumfries, and has been a member of Mr. Waller's company since the revival of The Three Musketeers at the Lyceum. For three years before that time he was engaged at Her Majesty's. The Bishop's Kandlesticks is the first of his pieces to be produced. In "A Royal Rival," Mr. McKinnell plays the villain, Don Jose. He shares with two friends, one of the quaintest sets of chambers in a quiet corner of the Middle Temple.

[redacted] years ago Mr. Augustus Moore first saw, at [the] Gaiety Theatre, Paris, Leon Gandillot's popular [com]edy play, to the English version of which has [since] given the title of "The Giddy Goat." He was [at] once with the desire to see it played on a [Lon]don stage. The production of the piece was greet[ed] at the Theatre on Thursday night with roars of [laugh]ter. The first act, which takes place in Mr. [Ber]tinet's station, in Bertinet's shop at Beaugency, is [the] best contriving of the three. There is finest [acting] combined and direct, in Mr. James Welch's [part]; finest comedy in every word and look, [entr]ance and exit, of Miss Fanny Brough; but the second and third acts, with their unceasing, boisterous "business," are more in the usual and accepted style of ordinary farce. The management has done wonders in setting such pretty scenes on the tiny stage at Terry's; and the cast is as good as it can be. "The Giddy Goat" ran, in the original, for over seven hundred nights in Paris. Perhaps it will run in London—as G. B. S. says, "You never can tell!"

Mr. Augustus Moore, whose father was the well-known George Henry Moore, M. P. for Mayo for so many years, says of himself, with his half serious, dry humour, that he went to many schools, but had no education. He is a literary man of as much experience as versatility; one of Mr. Punch's own poets; at one time the editor, and afterwards the proprietor of "The Hawk;" a frequent contributer to "The World"—in short, for twenty-five years he has been a popular writer in journalism, stories, and verse. At one period of his career Mr. Moore was literary adviser to Sir Augustus Harris, and stage manager for Mr. Wilson Barrett at another. He it was who adapted, with a collaborator, "Les Cloches de Corneville," and produced it at the Folies Dramatiques, now Penley's Theatre. It is interesting and rather amusing to know that the collaborator was his brother, Mr. George Moore.

Mr. Augustus Moore has written much for the stage. Mr. George Alexander recently commissioned him to write a comedy, which he has just completed and named "Moon-money." He is the possessor of a very fine collection of drawings in black and white. Gibson, Dana, Leech, Phil May, are all represented by some of their best work. Mr. Moore also collects photographs—not ordinary, up-to-date photographs, but portraits of theatrical celebrities of many years ago, as hard to obtain as they are interesting to study. He lives in the West-end, and is married to a daughter of Sir John and Lady Monckton. Mrs. Moore is the authoress of several successful novels, of which "Without Sin" is perhaps the best known. She writes under the pseudonym of Martin J. Pritchard.

It is very delightful to see Miss Beatrice Ferrar in "The Giddy Goat" at Terry's. For six months she has been absent from the stage, not, as it was paragraphed and reported, because of ill-health, but simply for the sake of a long holiday. Miss Ferrar has been staying at Teneriffe, and only played twice the whole time—in amateur performances given for charity. She plays Paulette with all her usual grace and spirit, and looks quite charming in her simple, bright dresses.—M. A. P.

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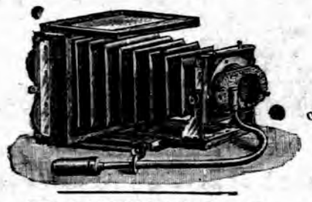

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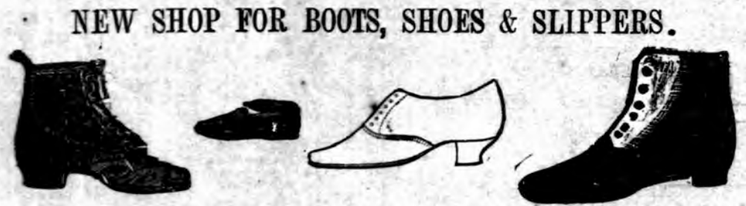

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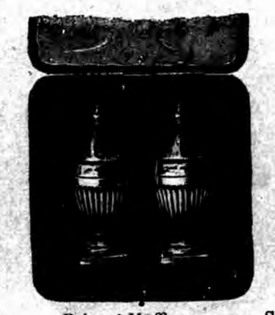
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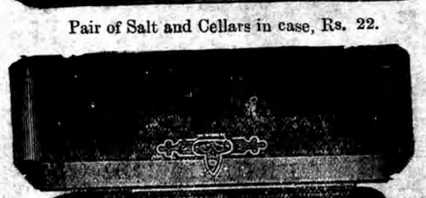
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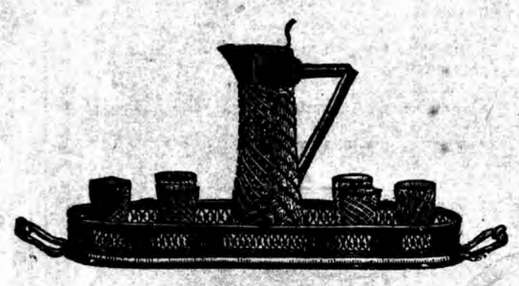
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